

The Classical Numismatic REVIEW

Incorporating the Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletin



CNG
Classical Numismatic Review

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The Classical Numismatic Review

Volume XXIII, 1

To our old and new customers alike, welcome to the world of Classical Numismatic Group and her affiliated company Seaby Coins. Our operations are under the management of our two senior directors: Victor England manages the Pennsylvania office while Eric McFadden brings direction to the London office. As this issue of the *Review* is being distributed to our active mailing list as well as our new customers, we would like to take this opportunity to give you, our readers, a little background about ourselves.

For the past twenty-three years we have been quietly building a full-service numismatic company dedicated to serving the needs of our customers in the fields of ancient, world and British numismatics. When you become a customer of our firm, we hope that it is for the long term. The passion behind collecting coins manifests itself over many years. We are here to help you build your collection at reasonable prices, to offer the books and supplies that help increase your knowledge and understanding of the field, and to help you sell either individual pieces that no longer fit your collecting patterns, or when the time comes, to help you sell your entire collection.

For those of you who have never had the opportunity to visit us in Lancaster, Pennsylvania let us tell you a little about our operation here. The home of *Classical Numismatic Group* is a one-time farmhouse, built in the mid 1850's. During its 140 years, this rambling three story structure served first as a private residence and later as an antique gallery. Now, we have every bit of space filled with our offices, library, new and used book inventory, and shipping department. We still have room for expansion, though, in the original brick barn behind the house.

Our numismatic staff includes six specialists (Kerry, Barry, John, Jeff, Eric and Victor) who have over 150 years of combined numismatic experience. Accounting, mailing and general operations in Lancaster are handled by Cathy, Karen, Carol, and Dawn. If you are ever in the area, please give us a call and come by for a visit. In any given month, we see numerous customers and dealers who are visiting or happen to find themselves in the area. From Lancaster we research and produce all of the company catalogues. With four auctions and two *Reviews* a year, it seems we are constantly in production for one project or another.

Assisting our operations in California is Dr. Larry Adams. Larry, an active collector for over thirty years, joined us in 1995 as our west coast representative.

Several years ago, we had the opportunity to take over the operations of the coin department of B.A. Seaby Ltd in London. From this opportunity emerged our London operation under the name of *Seaby Coins*. The London office is under the direction and numismatic guidance of Eric, who acts as our regular representative and buyer in the European marketplace. Eric is aided by Johanna and Tina in keeping order in the day to day operations. From our office on Old Bond Street, we have a window on the world. London is a favorite destination of many of our customers wherever they might be based. In any given week it is not unusual for us to see customers from as far away as Australia, America, the Orient and the Continent.

Again, let us extend warm greetings to all of you. We hope you are able to find the time to enjoy this issue of the *Review*. Classical numismatics, by its nature, is a specialized field that sets us apart from the rush and pressures of day-to-day life. We invite you to take the time to learn and study about our numismatic heritage.

Terms Of Sale

- 1. General Information.** *The Classical Numismatic Review* is distributed simultaneously from the Pennsylvania and London offices. The point of sale for all items is Lancaster, Pennsylvania. **Orders may be placed with either the Pennsylvania or the London office. However, orders received in London are relayed via fax to the Pennsylvania office for confirmation based upon availability. All items are sent from Pennsylvania.** A phone call helps reserve your order. Alternate choices are appreciated and are only used when necessary.
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- 9. London Book Sales.** A selection of our most popular titles is available for inspection and purchase at our London gallery: Seaby Coins, 14 Old Bond Street, London W1X 3DB, telephone (0171) 495-1888. However, all London purchases must be collected in person. No orders will be sent out from London.

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Selling Your Coins Through Auction

Are you thinking of selling part or all of your collection? If so, then we would like to help you! Over the last nine years we have established a reputation of being one of the leading auction houses in the world for ancient, medieval and modern world coinage. We have worked hard to earn this reputation by representing both sellers and buyers with total honesty, integrity and confidentiality.

Whether you have one coin or 1,000 coins that you want to sell, we can help you achieve the maximum market price for your coins. All you have to do is give either of our offices a quick call and we can discuss your needs and tailor an auction plan (or an outright purchase if necessary) that will help you with the orderly and efficient disposal of your coin collection via one of our fully-illustrated catalogues.

We hold four auctions per year and have done so on a consistent basis since 1989. We have two mail bid sales each year, one in March and the other in September, and we have two public auctions each year in conjunction with the New York conventions (December and June). You can rest assured that if we tell you that we are having a March mail bid sale or a public auction in conjunction with the December New York International Numismatic Convention, then the sale will take place on a timely basis, not delayed by one excuse or another!

The combined mailing list of Classical Numismatic Group and its subsidiary, Seaby Coins, is one of the strongest collector-based mailing lists in the world (over fifteen thousand names strong). We mail our fully-illustrated catalogues to over four thousand active collectors in over thirty countries, and our typical sale receives over one thousand bid sheets (an industry high 25% return rate on catalogues mailed)! This means that the highest possible number of collectors will see your coins and have the opportunity to bid on them. And these collectors specialize in ancient and world coins assuring that your collection is exposed to the proper audience.

We offer competitive commission rates to the seller, a 10% buyer's fee, prompt settlement terms, complete insurance coverage on your collection once it is in our possession and some of the best researched and illustrated sale catalogues in the business. And we specialize in specialized collections!

We are just as adept at selling your one hundred dollar Roman denarius as your twenty thousand dollar gold aureus. In fact we are one of the few auction houses to consistently feature coins in the \$100 to \$500 range in our catalogues. Many other firms simply just place them in bulk lots and hope that dealers buy them on the floor to avoid any returns. Our goal is to help you realize the most for your coins and we do so by individually lotting as many of them as possible. This also pleases our collectors as it gives them the opportunity to buy the individual coin that they have been searching for and not a quantity of coins, most of which they will have to sell themselves.

If you have been seriously considering selling any or all of your collection, then please call us or write to us so that we can start discussing the proper sale and presentation of your important collection through a CNG auction venue!

Coins (and Books) Wanted!

If you have coins to sell, either a few pieces or an entire collection, we want to buy. As one of the largest dealers in Ancient, Medieval and British coins, we must buy constantly to supply our customers. We need your coins, and we will pay top prices for them.

If you prefer to sell at auction, we also offer you the alternative of consigning to one of our frequent sales. Our carefully researched and illustrated catalogues are distributed to thousands of active buyers throughout the world, assuring you that your coins will receive wide exposure and competitive bidding. Our commission rates are reasonable, our settlements prompt, and you will find our staff a delight to deal with by phone, mail, or in person.

If you have considered selling your numismatic library, you will be pleasantly surprised at the prices we can obtain for you. We can either purchase outright or place your books in one of our highly successful auctions of numismatic literature.

We will be pleased to discuss the best method of sale based on your individual needs. If your collection warrants, we will travel to see you. When you are thinking of selling, please contact one of the following:

- In Lancaster, Kerry Wetterstrom
- In London, Eric McFadden

Do You Bid at Auction? Would You Like Us To Represent you?

We attend major auctions of classical coins in the USA and Europe. May we include you among the customers we represent? We offer full service for auction bidders:

- Careful inspection of lots prior to auction to verify accuracy of description and grade
- Expert advice on appropriate bidding levels
- Conscientious execution of bids
- Friendly personal service

Our charge is a reasonable 5% commission on purchases. Contact Victor England in Lancaster or Eric McFadden in London.

Classical Numismatic Group Publications

Classical Numismatic Group issues a variety of publications each year. The *Classical Numismatic Review*, which you are currently reading, is published two times a year, in January, and September. The *Review* is packed with club and trade information, articles, book reviews, information about our company, a small selection of highlights from inventory, a full selection of special coin offerings and a complete listing of books and supplies that we offer for sale. This publication is distributed to over 7,000 customers worldwide. In addition to the *Review*, we also publish four Classical Numismatic Group Auctions a year. These sales offer thousands of coins and books for sale at mail and public auction. If you are a serious buyer of Ancient, World or British coins, you should be receiving these catalogues.

If you are only receiving the *Review* and you would also like to receive our auction catalogues, we offer two options. The simplest method is to subscribe. Our subscription rates (\$75/£50 for US, Canada and UK, \$150/£100 for the rest of the world) only offset a portion of our actual postage and printing costs. Subscription information is included on the order form. The second method is just as easy. Spend at least \$300/£200 with us in this issue and we'll send you our full compliment of catalogues for 1998. If you spend \$750/£500 or more with us in 1998, we'll send you our publications at no charge in 1999.

TRITON I

December 2-3, 1997 New York

On December 2nd and 3rd, Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. of Lancaster, Pennsylvania and London, England, in conjunction with Freeman & Sear of Los Angeles, California and Numismatica Ars Classica of Zurich, Switzerland conducted a joint auction at the New York International Numismatic Convention under the banner of Triton I. This sale sold an outstanding 95% of the lots offered for a total hammer in excess of \$3.2 million.

Across the board coins of all types were selling and selling well. Even specialized series, such as the Goodman offering of Roman Republican brought strong and competitive prices. An exceptional tetradrachm of

Philip V of Macedon, lot 440, sold for \$39,600 on a pre-sale estimate of

\$20,000. Roman gold sold for very strong prices. Two noteworthy pieces: Lot 1412, a high grade aureus of Nerva sold for \$28,600 on a pre-sale estimate of \$12,500; Lot 1698, a 1 1/2 solidi medallion of Constantine I, with Constantine II and Constantius II facing on the reverse soared to \$52,250 on a pre-sale estimate of \$35,000.

It was a pleasure to be associated with this wonderful event. Preliminary plans are underway for a similar sale next December. Stay tuned for further information.

A limited number of hardbound editions have been prepared and are now available. Bound in burgundy leatherette, this sale would make a nice addition to anyone's library. **Order as Triton 1 Hardbound.** With the prices realized, it is priced at \$50.00 postpaid.

If you are interested in consigning exceptional coins to next December's planned Triton 2 sale, please contact Eric McFadden in London, Kerry K. Wetterstrom or Victor England in Lancaster and we will be happy to discuss plans for this sale.



NEXT

CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC GROUP INC.

MAIL BID SALE 45

Closing March 18, 1998

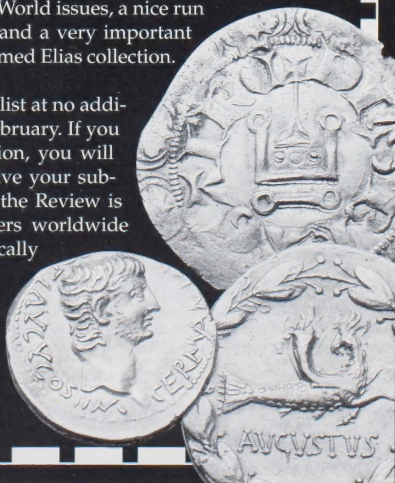


CNG's next sale, our 45th, is a Mail Bid Sale that will close on March 18th at 5PM. This catalogue will feature three thousand lots of coins. Highlights from this sale include a nice collection of Magna Graecia, two dekadrachms from Syracuse, a good assortment of Baktrian, a collection of 'Parthian War' provincial tetradrachms, an extensive offering of Republican struck bronzes from the Goodman collection, a long run of Republican silver, a nice offering of Imperial gold, including an elusive gold aureus with a portrait of Julius Caesar, several collections of Roman — one strong in bronzes, select Byzantine and World issues, a nice run

of English Celtic coinage and a very important offering of Anglo Gallic pieces from the famed Elias collection.

This sale is available to our active mailing list at no additional charge and will be mailed in mid February. If you recently received a subscription notification, you will not receive this catalogue unless we receive your subscription by February 15th. This issue of the Review is sent out to approximately 8,000 customers worldwide and does not mean you will automatically receive the auction.

If you wish to order CNG 45 only, then please send \$25.00 to cover the cost of sending you a catalogue. **Order as item #CNG 45 \$25/£15**



THE COINAGE OF PHASELIS

Phaselis was founded in 690 BC by settlers from the island of Rhodes. In the same year, the great Rhodian seafarers also founded Gela, on the island of Sicily. This extended their influence across the Greek world. The colony of Phaselis was the one purely Greek city in Lycia and differed in language, culture and alphabet from the adjacent cities of the region.

The general type of the coinage is that of a prow of a warship, indicating their maritime capabilities, which is also made to resemble the forepart of a boar. The earliest coinage from this city is excessively rare. The only published examples are a single stater of 10.71 grams formerly in the van Aulock collection, now in a private collection in New York, and a single example of a third stater residing in London.

The first series of coinage has been dated to 550 BC by Christine Heipp-Tamer in *Die Münzprägung der Lykischen Stadt Phaselis in Griechischer Zeit* (Saarbrücken, 1993). In this important work, the second series of coinage has been dated to 530 BC. It has a far more advanced design, with the boar's head representing a prow of a warship clearly defined. In Heipp-Tamer's analysis, there appears to be a significant jump in the evolution of the designs between her series 1 and series 2 coinage.

Below, we are pleased to present two coins which represent the link between Heipp-Tamer's Series 1 and Series 2, identified by us as Series 1A and 1B. These two coins show the transitional development of the ship's prow design. These previously unknown staters share the same weight standard and demonstrate a continuum in the design development of Phaselis' early coinage.

It should be noted that the coinage of Phaselis is amongst the earliest, if not the earliest of all silver coinage struck in Asia Minor. Struck between 550 and 540 BC these coins are roughly contemporary with the silver issues of King Croesus of Lydia and represent the dawn of this medium of exchange in Asia Minor.



SERIES 1. LYCIA, Phaselis. Circa 550 BC. AR Stater (10.84 gm). Series 1. Ship's prow resembling a boar's head to the right, exophthalmic eye / Irregular incuse punch. Heipp-Tamer, *Die Münzprägung der Lykischen Stadt Phaselis in Griechischer Zeit* (1993), 129, 1; SNG von Aulock 4389 (as unique), EF, nice metal quality.

SERIES 1A. LYCIA, Phaselis. Circa 530 BC. AR Stater. (10.89 gm). Ship's prow left in form of the forepart of a boar, smaller exophthalmic eye, two shields visible along gunwale / Irregular incuse punch. Heipp-Tamer, *Die Münzprägung der Lykischen Stadt Phaselis in Griechischer Zeit* (1993) -; Previously unpublished. EF, nice metal quality.

SERIES 1B. LYCIA, Phaselis. Circa 530 BC. AR Stater. (10.75 gm). Ship's prow right in form of the forepart of a boar, small exophthalmic eye, three shields visible along gunwale / Irregular incuse punch. Heipp-Tamer, *Die Münzprägung der Lykischen Stadt Phaselis in Griechischer Zeit* (1993) -; Previously unpublished. EF, nice metal quality.

SERIES 4. LYCIA, Phaselis. Circa 520-480 BC. AR Stater (11.11 gm). Series 4. Ship's prow left in form of the forepart of a boar, eye and forepaws clearly defined, three shields along gunwale / Incuse square divided by two parallel bars.. Heipp-Tamer, *Die Münzprägung der Lykischen Stadt Phaselis in Griechischer Zeit* (1993), 130, 40/2 (this coin); SNG von Aulock 4392 (same dies). Toned EF.

Ex Peus 334 (1992) 463; Auctioes 10 (1979) 208.

As a collection:

Order as item # (Phaselis Collection)

\$12000/£7500



1



15



11



16



24



27



31

Selections From Our Inventory

GREEK



1.



2.

1. **SPAIN, Bolscan (Osca).** Circa 80-72 BC. Æ 17mm (4.93 gm). Head of male youth right, Iberian letter "Bo" behind / Iberian legend "BoLSCaN," winged Pegasus right. Villaronga pg. 212, 9; Burgos 1507. Good VF, brown patina. (*See enlargement on page 9.*) **\$320/£200**

2. **GAUL, Celtic. The Carnutes.** Circa 1st Century BC. Potin 15mm (2.63 gm). Celticized head right / Eagle flying right; four-spoked wheel above head. CCCBM III S118; S. Scheers, *Monnaies Gauloises de Seine-Maritime*, 313; de la Tour 6117. EF. **\$360/£225**



3. EL



4.



5.

3. **GAUL, Celtic. The Namnetes.** Circa 1st Century BC. EL Stater (7.26 gm). Celticized head of Apollo right / Celticized horse right. de la Tour 6723 var. Choice VF. **\$1600/£1000**

4. **GAUL, Celtic. The Bellovaci.** Before 52 BC. Potin 20mm (3.64 gm). Two rampant facing goats, annulet containing pellet between their heads / Wolf and boar rampant and facing. CCCBM III 467; de la Tour 7458. Choice EF, dark green patina. **\$400/£250**

5. **GAUL, Celtic. The Suessiones.** Circa 1st Century BC. Potin 16mm (3.28 gm). Stylized head right with curved lock of hair and bow-shaped ornament in front / Boar right, with annulet to left, above central annulet containing pellet; below, six pellets within the curve of a torc. CCCBM III 446; de la Tour 7905. Choice EF, dark green patina. **\$400/£250**



6.



7.

6. **EASTERN CELTS. Transylvania.** Circa 1st Century BC. Billon Scyphate Tetradrachm (7.22 gm). Imitating Philip II. Laureate head of Zeus right / Horse left; 'sun' ornament above. CCCBM I 62; K. Pink, *Die Münzprägung der Ostkelten und Ihrer Nachbarn*, 269. Good VF.

\$800/£500

7. **EASTERN CELTS. Alexander Derivative.** Circa 1st Century AD. AR Drachm (1.32 gm). Stylized head of Herakles right / Zeus enthroned left, holding eagle(?) and sceptre; lyre in left field. CCCBM I 217; K. Pink, *Die Münzprägung der Ostkelten und Ihrer Nachbarn*, 557; Kostial 897. Good VF. Rare.

\$800/£500



8.



9.



10.

8. **APULIA, Venusia.** Circa 268-217 BC. Æ Sextans (4.97 gm). Head of Athena left, wearing Corinthian helmet; •• above / Owl standing left on branch; VE monogram in field to right. SNG ANS 767. Near EF, green patina.

\$480/£300

9. **CALABRIA, Brundisium.** Circa 245-217 BC. Æ Semis (9.64 gm). Laureate head of Poseidon right, S below neck, Q. FVL before / Youth riding dolphin left, holding kithara and wreath-bearing Nike; S above, BRVN below. SNG ANS 782 var. EF, green patina.

\$640/£400

10. **CALABRIA, Tarentum.** Circa 281-272 BC. AR Nomos (6.48 gm). ΓΥ, ΑΠΙΣ/ΤΙΠ, nude warrior on horseback right, brandishing spear / ΤΑΡΑΣ, Taras riding dolphin right, holding arrow and bow; ΔΙ and elephant below. Vlasto 710. Toned, near EF.

\$640/£400

The Greek colony of Tarentum was founded on the western coast of Calabria by either Iapygians or Spartans. Its name derives from Taras, the son of the god Poseidon, who according to myth founded the city on the spot he was delivered to land by a dolphin after his ship sunk in a storm off the coast of Italy.



11.



12.



11. LUCANIA, Metapontum. Circa 500-480 BC. AR Nomos (7.46 gm). META, barley-ear with six grains / Incuse of obverse. Noe 162 (different dies). Lightly toned EF.

(See enlargement on page 9.)

\$1600/£1000

12. SICILY, Akragas. Circa 425-406 BC. AE Hexas (6.48 gm). Eagle standing right with wings spread on fish; AP KA (sic) below / Crab with pellet to either side; below, fish left. Calciati I pg. 189, 74; SNG ANS 1051. EF, green patina.

\$725/£450

Curiously, the legend is to be read right to left, but unlike a retrograde inscription the individual letters are engraved to be read left to right.



13.



14.



13. SICILY, Gela. Circa 465-450 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.32 gm). Quadriga walking right, guided by charioteer in long chiton; free-standing column behind / CEAAΣ, Forepart of a man-headed bull right. Cf. G.K. Jenkins, *The Coinage of Gela*, AMuGS II (1970), 230 (O61/R122); SNG ANS 50 (same dies). Choice EF.

\$7250/£4500

The Ionic column featured behind the racing chariot on the obverse is best explained as a *terma*, or turning point of the race-course. It has been suggested that its use on the dies commemorates the victory of Polyzaos at the Pythian games of 474 BC, but this interpretation is unlikely and unnecessary as its decorative feature is sufficient explanation in itself.

14. SICILY, Leontini. Circa 425 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.34 gm). Laureate head of Apollo left / LEON TI NON, head of roaring lion left, surrounded by three barley-grains and a leaf. SNG ANS 257 (same dies); Rizzo pl. 24, 4 (same dies). Toned EF, usual small die flaw behind eye.

\$1925/£1200

Founded by Chalkidians from Euboea, Leontini soon prospered from its exploitation of the fertile plain of Catania in Sicily. The depiction of barley grains on the coinage of Leontini is a symbolic representation of the agricultural plenty which produced its wealth.



15. AV



16.



17.



18.



19.

15. KINGS OF MACEDON. Philip II. 359-336 BC. AV Stater (8.56 gm). Struck circa 323-317 BC. Kolophon mint. Laureate head of Apollo right with the features of Alexander the Great / Charioteer driving biga right, tripod before; ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ below. M. Thompson, "Postumus Philip II Staters of Asia Minor" in *SPNO* I, 4. Superb EF. **\$4800/£3000**

(See enlargement on page 9.)

The engraving exhibits gem-like delicacy in its treatment of the features of Alexander. Worthy of the finest collection.

16. KINGS OF MACEDON. Alexander III. 336-323 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.29 gm). Struck 327-323 BC. Tarsos mint. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left, holding eagle and sceptre; plough in field to left. Price 3033; Müller—. EF. [see enlargement on page 9.] **\$800/£500**

17. KINGS OF MACEDON. Alexander III. 336-323 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.10 gm). Struck 325-323 BC. Myriandros mint. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left, holding eagle and sceptre; symbols in field to left, monogram below throne. Price 3231; Müller—. EF. **\$800/£500**

18. KINGS OF MACEDON. Alexander III. 336-323 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.14 gm). Struck 328-320 BC. Arados mint. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left, holding eagle and sceptre; caduceus in field to left, ΔP below throne. Price 3332; Müller 1370. EF. **\$800/£500**

19. KINGS OF THRACE. Lysimachos. 323-281 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.87 gm). Uncertain mint. Diademed head of deified Alexander right, wearing horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated left, holding sceptre; shield leaning against her; thyrsos in left field, ΔP monogram below. Thompson—; Müller 364. Good VF. Good artistic merit. **\$800/£500**



20.



21.



22.

20. **KINGS OF THRACE. Lysimachos.** 323-281 BC. AR Drachm (4.27 gm). Struck 294-287 BC. Ephesos mint. Diademed head of deified Alexander right, wearing horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated left, holding sceptre; shield leaning against her; bow and quiver in left field. Thompson 171. Toned, good VF. **\$650/£400**

21. **THESSALY, Larissa.** Circa 435-400 BC. AR Drachm (6.25 gm). Youth tackling bull right / LARI, bridled horse galloping right; M before, IA below. SNG Copenhagen 113 var.; Herrmann pl. IV, 2. Good VF. **\$550/£350**

22. **BOEOTIA, Thebes.** Circa 426-395 BC. AR Stater (11.86 gm). Boeotian shield / Θ E across field, amphora with leaf within incuse square. BMC Central Greece pg. 76, 74. Good VF. **\$950/£595**



23.



24.



25.

23. **ATTICA, Athens.** Circa 545-510 BC. AR Obol (0.64 gm). "Wappenmünzen." Four-spoked wheel / Quadripartite incuse square. Dewing 1567; SNG Copenhagen 7. VF. (See enlargement on page 9.) **\$395/£245**

24. **ATTICA, Athens.** After 449 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.15 gm). Helmeted head of Athena right / AΘE, owl standing right, olive sprig and crescent above, all within incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 31. Superb EF. **\$2400/£1500**

25. **ATTICA, Athens.** Circa 420 BC. AR Drachm (4.24 gm). Helmeted head of Athena right / AΘE, owl standing right, olive sprig above, all within incuse square. Svoronos pl. 16, 32; Dewing 1599. Toned EF. Rare and seldom offered in this condition. **\$2400/£1500**

Ex John Ward Collection. Metropolitan Museum, part II (Sotheby's Zürich, 4 April 1973), lot 416.



26.



27.

26. **ATTICA, Athens.** Circa mid-4th Century BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.12 gm). Helmeted head of Athena right / AΘE, owl standing right, olive sprig and crescent above, all within incuse square. Svoronos pl. 19, 6. Toned EF.

\$795/£495

27. **ATTICA, Athens.** 134/3 BC. AR New Style Tetradrachm (17.82 gm). Helmeted head of Athena right / AΘ-E, TIM-APXOY, NIKΑΓΟ/ΔΩΡΟΘ, owl standing right on amphora, anchor and star in left field; A/ME. Thompson 362 a-b. EF.

\$550/£345

(See enlargement on page 9.)



28.



29.



30.

28. **CORINTHIA, Corinth.** Circa 345-307 BC. AR Stater (8.54 gm). Pegasus flying left, Q below / Head of Athena left, wearing Corinthian helmet; Γ below chin, thyrsos behind head. Pegasi I pg. 259, 418. EF.

\$550/£345

29. **CRETE, Lappa.** Circa 2nd-1st Century BC. AR Drachm (3.17 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right / ΛΑΠΠΑΙ on left, ΣΥΛΩ on right, ΚΟΣ below, Apollo standing right, holding plectrum and lyre. J.-N. Svoronos, *Numismatique de la Crète Ancienne*, pg. 213, 22; BMC Crete etc., pg. 53, 2 (same dies). Toned, nice VF. Very rare.

\$795/£495

30. **KINGS OF PERGAMON. Attalos I.** 241-197 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.21 gm). Laureate bust of Philetairos right / Athena seated left, holding olive-branch, sceptre and shield leaning against her; leaf and A before, bow behind. U. Westermark, *Das Bildnis des Philetairos von Pergamon. Corpus der Münzprägung*, V LV/R—; SNG von Aulock 1356. Good VF.

\$795/£495

Attalos I was the first ruler of Pergamon to take the title of king, sometime between 241-236 BC, after making Pergamon the most important state in Asia Minor. He was a faithful ally of the Romans against Philip V of Macedon, and was often engaged in wars against the Seleukids.



31. EL



33. EL



32. EL



34. AV



31. **LESBOS, Mytilene.** Circa 377-326 BC. EL Hekte (2.55 gm). Wreathed bust of Persephone right / Bull butting left within square linear border. Bodenstedt 88 (g/—). EF. (See enlargement on page 9.) **\$960/£600**

32. **LESBOS, Mytilene.** Circa 377-326 BC. EL Hekte (2.54 gm). Bust of Maenad right / Torch within square linear border. Bodenstedt 92 (d/—). Nice VF. **\$795/£495**

33. **MYSIA, Kyzikos.** Circa 550-500 BC. EL 1/12th Stater (1.33 gm). Forepart of Pegasos left; tunny fish below / Incuse punch. Cf. von Fritze 59 (hekte); Bodenstedt 4 (Phokaia). Good VF. Rare. **\$795/£495**

34. **CYPRUS, Salamis. Euagoras I.** 411-373 BC. AV 1/10th Stater (0.60 gm). Bearded head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress / Forepart of goat right; club below. BMC Cyprus pg. 56, 53; Babelon, Traité pl. 127, 24. EF. Rare. Exceptional strike for issue. (See enlargement on page 20.) **\$2400/£1500**

Euagoras was perhaps the most distinguished of the kings of Salamis, having established a powerful fleet with which he fought the Persians throughout much of his reign. He also established friendly relations with Athens and fought alongside Konon and Pharnabazos at the battle of Knidos in 394 BC, for which he later received a statue in the Kerameikos from the Athenians.



35.



36.



35. **SATRAPS OF CARIA. Hekatomnos.** 395-377 BC. AR Drachm (4.26 gm). EKA, head of roaring lion left / Stellate pattern. SNG von Aulock 2356. Toned EF. **\$1100/£685** (See enlargement on page 20.)

A native of Mylasa, Hekatomnos commanded the Persian fleet against Cyprus in 390 BC. This early issue of Hekatomnos seems to have been minted at Miletos and is a revival of the archaic Milesian silver issues.

36. **SATRAPS OF CARIA. Maussollos.** 377-353 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.19 gm). Laureate head of Apollo, facing slightly right / ΜΑΥΣΣΩΛΛ[ΟΙ], Zeus Labraundos standing right, holding double ax (labrys) and lotus-tipped sceptre. SNG Copenhagen 590. Toned, good VF. **\$1600/£1000**

Maussollos transferred the capital from Mylasa to Halikarnassos as part of his policy of the Hellenization of the region. His magnificent tomb, the Mausoleum, was regarded as one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.



37.



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39.



41.



37. **SATRAPS OF CARIA. Hidrieus.** 351-344 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.09 gm). Laureate head of Apollo, facing slightly right / Zeus Labraundos standing right, holding double ax (labrys) and lotus-tipped sceptre; E below elbow. BMC Caria pg. 183, 1 var. Good VF.

\$1600/£1000

38. **PAMPHYLIA, Aspendos.** Circa 370-330 BC. AR Stater (10.66 gm). Two nude wrestlers grappling; EI between / ΕΣΤΦΕΔΙΥ, slinger standing right; triskeles and club in field. SNG von Aulock—; SNG France—; BMC—. Choice EF, not published in the major collections.

(See enlargement on page 20.)

\$2200/£1375

39. **PISIDIA, Selge.** Circa 370-330 BC. AR Stater (10.61 gm). Two nude wrestlers grappling; ΑΛ between / ΣΕΑΤΕΩΝ, slinger standing right; triskeles and club in field. SNG von Aulock—; SNG France—; BMC—. EF, not published in the major collections. **\$795/£495**

40. **KINGS OF COMMAGENE. Antiochos IV.** 38-72 AD. Æ 20mm (5.73 gm). Struck at Elaiusa-Sebaste in Cilicia. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, diademed and draped bust of Antiochos right / ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝΩΝ, male (Apollo?) standing left on ship's prow, holding short sceptre and branch. SNG Levante 842 (same obverse die); SNG France 1161. EF, dark green patina. **Very rare.** **\$1200/£750**

Ex John J. Slocum Collection; ex Auctiones 12 (29-30 September 1981), 159.

Antiochos was a close friend of Caligula, who restored the Kingdom of Commagene for his benefit. He continued to reign for the next thirty years, surviving many changes in rule in Rome, working in close partnership as an ally of the Romans. In 72 AD he was accused of conspiring against Rome with the Parthians and was deposed.

41. **SELEUKID KINGS OF SYRIA. Antiochos I.** 280-261 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.22 gm). Ekbatana mint. Diademed head of Antiochos right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Apollo seated left on omphalos, holding thunderbolt and bow, monograms and horse grazing in left field. Houghton 1139 var. (s.o.d.); Newell ESM 519 var. Near EF. Scarce. **\$950/£595**



42. AV



43.

- 42. KINGS OF LYDIA Kroisos (Croesus).** 550-520 BC or later. AV Stater (8.00 gm). Light series. Confronted foreparts of a lion and a bull / Two incuse square punches. BMFA 2073; Dewing 2431. EF. **\$4725/£3950**

The Lydians were among the first to issue coinage, using the natural mixture of gold and silver, known as electrum, which was found in Asia Minor. Kroisos, as Herodotos tells us, was the first person to strike coins in gold and silver.

- 43. ACHAEMENID KINGS OF PERSIA. Time of Darios I.** Circa 500 BC. AR Siglos (5.21 gm). Half-length figure of king holding bow / Incuse punch. Carradice type I, 10. VF. Rare. **\$475/£395**



44.



45.

- 44. KINGS OF PARTHIA. Mithradates II.** 123-88 BC. AR Drachm (4.29 gm). Rhagae mint. Diademed bust left; monogram behind / Archer seated right, holding bow. Sellwood 26.10; Shore 81. Superb EF. **\$600/£375**

It has been speculated that this type, struck on a very broad flan, was a presentation issue. It is medallic in design and execution.

- 45. KINGS OF PARTHIA. Phraates III (Darios).** 70-57 BC. AR Drachm (4.12 gm). Rhagae mint. Diademed facing bust / Archer seated right, holding bow. Sellwood 35.7 var.; Shore 165. Toned EF. (See enlargement on page 20.) **\$2400/£1500**

The spectacular facing bust drachms, attributed by Sellwood to Darios, and convincingly reattributed by Shore to Phraates III, were issued throughout the Empire. This and the previous issue represent the pinnacle of the engraver's skill in Parthia at this period.



46.



47.



46. MESOPOTAMIA, Hatra. Circa 2nd-3rd Century AD. Æ 23mm (11.13 gm). Radiate and draped bust of the sun god Shamash right; Aramaic legend HTR'DSMS upward to right / Eagle with outstretched wings and head reverted above ΔS , all within laurel-wreath. J.J. Slocum, "Another Look at the Coins of Hatra," *ANS MN* 22 (1977), pl. 6, 7. Nice VF, dark brown patina. Exceptional for issue and perhaps the finest known. **\$1200/£750**

Ex John J. Slocum Collection.

CNG currently has approximately another 100 coins of Hatra ranging in price from \$100-\$600 from the collection of the late John J. Slocum. Interested parties should contact John in the Numismatic Department for additional details. The coin offered here is the finest coin in the collection.

47. KINGS OF BAKTRIA. Demetrios I. Circa 200-190 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.91 gm). Panjhir mint(?). Draped bust right, wearing elephant's skin headdress / $\text{BA}\Sigma\text{I}\Lambda\text{E}\Omega\text{S}$ $\Delta\text{HMH}\text{TPI}\text{OY}$, Herakles standing facing, holding club and lion's skin; PK monogram in lower left field. MIG 103d; Boppearachchi 1D. Near EF. Bold and attractive. **\$3200/£2000**



48.



49. AV



48. PTOLEMAIC KINGS OF EGYPT. Ptolemy I. 323-288 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.75 gm). Head of Alexander right, wearing elephant's skin headdress / $\text{A}\Lambda\text{E}\Xi\text{A}\text{N}\Delta\text{P}\text{OY}$, Athena Alkidemos advancing right, brandishing spear and holding shield; helmet, XA monogram and eagle on thunderbolt in right field. Svoronos 162; SNG Copenhagen 29. Toned EF. **\$1425/£895**

49. PTOLEMAIC KINGS OF EGYPT. Ptolemy IV. 221-205 BC. AV Oktodrachm (27.82 gm). Radiate bust of Ptolemy III, wearing aegis; trident behind / $\text{BA}\Sigma\text{I}\Lambda\text{E}\Omega\text{S}$ $\text{PTO}\Lambda\text{E}\text{M}\text{A}\text{I}\text{OY}$, radiate and filleted cornucopiae; ΔI . Svoronos 1117b; SNG Copenhagen 196. Near EF. A nice strike free of many of the defects normally found with this issue. **\$12000/£7500**

Ptolemy IV issued an extensive series of oktodrachms portraying Ptolemy III with the divine attributes of Helios (the radiate diadem), Zeus (the aegis), and Poseidon (the trident). These attributes signified Ptolemy as master of heaven, earth and sea.



34.



38.



35.



51.



45.



57.



74.



78.

ROMAN REPUBLIC



50.



51.

50. Anonymous. Circa 241-235 BC. AR Didrachm (6.59 gm). Helmeted head of Mars right / Horsehead right, sickle behind, ROMA below. Crawford 25/1; Sydenham 24; RSC 34. Toned good VF, choice flan. **\$2200/£1375**

51. Anonymous. Circa 225-212 BC. AR Didrachm (Quadrigratus) (6.68 gm). Laureate head of Janus / Jupiter in quadriga driven by Victory right, ROMA partly incuse and partly raised on tablet below. Crawford 31/1; Sydenham 64c; RSC 23a. Toned EF. **\$795/£495**

(See enlargement on page 20.)



53.



52. EL



54.

52. Hannibalic Occupation of Italy. Struck at **Capua in Campania**. Circa 216-211 BC. EL 3/8ths Shekel (2.75 gm). Janiform female heads, wearing grain wreaths / Zeus, holding fulmen and sceptre, in quadriga driven by Nike right. Jenkins-Lewis, *Carthaginian Gold and Electrum Coins*, 487; SNG ANS 146. Good VF. **\$2200/£1375**

In 218 BC, the Carthaginian general Hannibal led his army across the Alps and invaded Italy, thus precipitating the Second Punic War and causing much strife in Italy over the next several years. In 216 BC, at the battle of Cannae, the Romans are said to have lost over 70,000 troops. This devastating defeat led to the defection of southern Italy, including Capua, the second city in Italy where this coin was then produced. The design is adapted from the quadrigratus circulating at the time.

53. M. Porcius Cato. 89 BC. AR Denarius (3.85 gm). Diademed female head right, ROMA behind, M. CA[TO] below / Victory seated right, holding patera and palm; ST below chair, VICTRIX in exergue. Crawford 343/1c; Sydenham 596a; Porcia 6. Toned good VF. **\$225/£140**

54. C. Censorinus. 88 BC. AR Denarius (3.90 gm). Jugate heads of Numa Pompilius and Ancus Marcius right / Two horses galloping right, rider on the nearer of the two; branch below, C CENSO in exergue. Crawford 346/1d; Sydenham 713a; Marcia 18. Good VF. **\$225/£140**



55.



57.



56.

55. **L. Procilius.** 80 BC. AR Serrate Denarius (3.99 gm). Head of Juno Sospita right, wearing goat's skin headdress; S • C behind / Juno Sospita in biga right, serpent below; L. PROCILI. F in exergue. Crawford 379/2; Sydenham 772; Procilia 2. EF. **\$320/£200**

The cult of Juno Sospita (or Juno Lanuvina) flourished in the area of Lanuvium from whence the Procilia gens probably derived.

56. **P. Satrienus.** 77 BC. AR Denarius (3.89 gm). Helmeted head of Mars right, number behind (off flan) / She-wolf walking left; ROMA above, SATRI[E/NVS] below. Crawford 388/1b; Sydenham 781a; Satriena 1. EF. **\$320/£200**

57. **P. Sulpicius Galba.** 69 BC. AR Denarius (4.00 gm). Veiled head of Vesta right / Knife, simpulum and ornamented axe; AE CVR across field, P. GALB in exergue. Crawford 406/1; Sydenham 839; Sulpicia 7. Superb EF. (See enlargement on page 20.) **\$475/£300**



58.



59.

58. **Faustus Cornelius Sulla.** 56 BC. AR Denarius (4.03 gm). Laureate and diademed bust of Venus right; sceptre on shoulder, S • C behind / Three military trophies between a capis and a lituus; FAVSTVS monogram in exergue. Crawford 426/3; Sydenham 884; Cornelia 63. Good VF. Scarce. **\$630/£395**

Faustus Cornelius Sulla was the son of the dictator Sulla and his coin types are in honor of his father-in-law, Pompey. The obverse bust of Venus alludes to Pompey's consecration of the temple of Venus Victrix in 55 BC, the three trophies refer to three triumphs which were accorded to Pompey, and the capis and lituus refer to Pompey's office as augur.

59. **C. Vibius Varus.** 42 BC. AR Denarius (3.80 gm). Laureate head of Hercules right / C. VIBIVS on right, VARVS on left, Minerva standing right, holding spear and Victory, shield resting against her. Crawford 494/37; Sydenham 1139; Vibia 23. Nice VF. Scarce. **\$320/£200**

ROMAN IMPERATORIAL



60. AV



61.



60. **JULIUS CAESAR.** 45 BC. AV Aureus (7.92 gm). C. CAES DICT. TER, draped bust of Victory right / L. PLANC PRAEF. VRB, jug. Crawford 475/1a; Sydenham 1019; BMCRR 4118; Bahrfeldt 20. Good VF. **\$3995/£2500**

61. **JULIUS CAESAR.** 49-48 BC. AR Denarius (3.98 gm). Elephant walking right trampling serpent; CAESAR in exergue / Simpulum, sprinkler, axe and priest's hat. Crawford 443/1; Sydenham 1006; RSC 49. Toned EF. **\$595/£370**

This is the first coin struck in the name of Julius Caesar. The symbolism on the obverse possibly alludes to Caesar's victory over the Gauls or simply to Caesar's invincibility (an elephant is to a serpent much as a tank is to a Yugo), while the reverse alludes to Caesar's possession of the office of Pontifex Maximus. For a quite lively discussion of the symbolic/mythological aspects of the designs on this coin, see the November-December 1997 archives maintained by the University of Michigan of the popular internet listsero numism-l at <http://www.umich.edu/~classics/archives/numism/CONTENTS>.



62.



63.



64.



62. **JULIUS CAESAR.** 42 BC. AR Denarius (3.77 gm). L. Livineius Regulus, moneyer. Laureate head of Caesar right between laurel branch and caduceus / Bull charging right; L. LIVINEIVS above, REGVLVS in exergue. Crawford 494/24; Sydenham 1106; RSC 27. Toned, good VF, obverse banker's mark. **\$1600/£1000**

63. **BRUTUS.** 43-42 BC. AR Denarius (3.64 gm). COSTA LEG, laureate head of Apollo right / BRVTVS IMP, military trophy. Crawford 506/2; Sydenham 1296; RSC 4. Toned, good VF. **\$950/£595**

The reverse type refers to Brutus' victories in Thrace. It is believed that these coins were struck from silver obtained from Polemocratia, the widow of the Thracian prince Sadala.

64. **MARK ANTONY and OCTAVIAN.** 40-39 BC. AR Denarius (3.83 gm). M. ANTON I.MP. III VIR. R. P. C., bare head of Antony right, star below / CAESAR. IMP. III. VIR. R. P. C., bare head of Octavian right. Crawford 528/2a; Sydenham 1193; RSC 1. Toned, good VF. Scarce variety with the star below the bust. **\$1200/£750**

ROMAN IMPERIAL and PROVINCIAL



65.



66.

65. AUGUSTUS. 27 BC-14 AD. AR Cistophoric Tetradrachm (11.61 gm). Struck circa 27-26 BC. Pergamum mint. IMP. CAESAR, bare head right, lituus before / Capricorn right, bearing cornucopiae, AVGVSTVS below, all within wreath. RIC I 488; Sutherland—; RSC 16a. Good VF. \$975/£600

Seutonius tells us the story of how a mathematician, Theogenes of Apollonia, informed Augustus that his nativity fell under the constellation Capricorn. Augustus then caused silvers coin to be struck with the design.

66. AUGUSTUS. 27BC-14AD. AR Denarius (3.85 gm). Struck circa 27-26 BC. Emerita mint. Bare head of Augustus right / Large shield, IMP CAESAR DIVI. F above, on each side and below. RIC I 543a; BMCRE 309; RSC 126. Toned EF. \$1200/£750



67.



68.

67. LIVIA, mother of Tiberius. Died 29 AD. Æ Sestertius (27.20 gm). Struck under Tiberius, 21-22 AD. S. P. Q. R. / IVLIAE AVGVSTI in two lines, carpentum drawn right by two mules / TI. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVST. P. M. TR. POT. XXIII. around large S C. RIC I 50 (Tiberius); BMCRE 78 (Tiberius); BN 56 (Tiberius); Cohen 74. Choice VF, brown and tan patina. \$3200/£2000

68. DRUSUS, son of Tiberius. Died 23 AD. Æ As (11.26 gm). Struck 21-22 AD. DRVSVS CAESAR TI AVG. F DIVI AVG. N, bare head of Drusus left / PONTIF. TRIBVN. POTEST. ITER. around large S C. RIC I 45 (Tiberius); BMCRE 99 (Tiberius); BN 78 (Tiberius); Cohen 2. Good VF, dark green and brown patina. \$635/£395



69.



70.

69. **AGRIPPINA Senior, mother of Caligula.** Died 33 AD. Æ Sestertius (27.49 gm). Struck under Caligula, 37-41 AD. AGRIPPINA. M. F. MAT. C. CAESARIS. AVGVSTI, draped bust of Agrippina right / S P Q R/MEMORIAE/ AGRIPPINAE in three lines, carpentum drawn left by two mules. RIC I 55 (Gaius); BMCRE 81 (Gaius); BN 128 (Gaius); Cohen 1. Good VF, brown patina. **\$3200/£2000**

70. **GAIVS CALIGULA and GERMANICUS.** 37-41 AD. AR Denarius (3.69 gm). Struck 37-38 AD. C. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. POT, laureate head of Caligula right / GERMANICVS [CAES P] C CAES AVG. GERM, bare head of Germanicus right. RIC I 18; BMCRE 19; BN 28; RSC 2. Attractively toned, good VF. **\$3200/£2000**

Ex Henry Platt Hall, Esq. Collection (Glendining & Co., 16 November 1950), lot 1001 (which, according to the penciled notations in the CNG office copy of the auction catalogue, sold to Spink for £8!)



71.



72.



73.



71. **GAIVS CALIGULA.** 37-41 AD. Æ Sestertius (23.75 gm). Struck 37-38 AD. C. CAESAR. AVG. GERMANICVS. PON. M. TR. POT, laureate head left / S. P. Q. R/P. P/OB. CIVES./SERVATOS in four lines within oak wreath. RIC I 37; BMCRE 38; BN 50; Cohen 24. Nice VF, brown surfaces, slightly rough reverse. **\$2400/£1500**

72. **GAIVS CALIGULA.** 37-41 AD. Æ As (10.39 gm). Struck 37-38 AD. C. CAESAR. AVG GERMANICVS. PON. M. TR. POT, bare head left / VESTA above, S C across field, Vesta, veiled and draped, seated left on ornamental throne, holding patera and long transverse sceptre. RIC I 38; BMCRE 46; BN 54; Cohen 27. EF, dark green patina. **\$1950/£1225**

73. **CLAVDIVS.** 41-54 AD. AR Denarius (3.75 gm). Struck 41-42 AD. Lugdunum mint. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P, laureate head right / CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI, Constantia seated left on curule chair, feet on stool, raising right hand. RIC I 14; BMCRE 13; BN 29; RSC 6. Toned EF, reverse slightly weak. **\$2200/£1375**



74.



75.

74. CLAUDIUS. 41-54 AD. AR Cistophoric Tetradrachm (10.42 gm). Struck circa 41-42 AD. Pergamum mint. TI CLAVD CAES AVG, bare head left / COM-ASI across field, Claudius standing facing, holding globe and sceptre, being crowned by female holding wreath and cornucopiae, both within distyle temple; ROM ET AVG inscribed on entablature. RIC I 120 (Ephesus); BMCRE 228; BN 304; RSC 3. Lightly toned EF.

\$4400/£2750

(See enlargement on page 20.)

This issue of Claudius' cistophori probably marked his accession in 41 AD. It was struck in small quantity and is thus very rare today. The attribution of the mint to Pergamum is based on the reverse type portraying the Temple of Rome and Augustus built by the Koinan of Asia at Pergamum.

75. ANTONIA, mother of Claudius. Died 37 AD. AR Denarius (3.73 gm). Struck under Claudius, 41-45 AD. Lugdunum mint. ANTONIA AVGVSTA, draped bust of Antonia right, wearing wreath of grain ears / SACERDOS DIVI AVGVSTI, two lighted torches, joined by a garland. RIC I 68 (Claudius); BMCRE 114 (Claudius); BN 112 (Claudius); RSC 5. Toned EF. **Very rare.**

\$4400/£2750



76.



77.

76. NERO. 54-68 AD. Æ Sestertius (25.83 gm). Struck 65 AD. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG. GER P M TR. P IMP P P, laureate head right / S C across field, ROMA in exergue, Roma seated left on cuirass, right foot on helmet, holding Victory and parazonium; behind, shield. RIC I 292; BMCRE 207; WCN 211; Cohen 282. Near EF, brown patina.

\$2200/£1375

In Historical References to Coins of the Roman Empire, Sydenham notes that the great fire that broke out in Rome on July 19, 64 AD and destroyed about two-thirds of the city has no direct references on any of the numismatic material. He suggests that this reverse type, which was struck subsequent to the conflagration when the work of rebuilding was taking place, may have had the significance of Roma renascens or Roma resurgens, although it had to await a future emperor to apply the term.

77. GALBA. 68-69 AD. AR Denarius (3.47 gm). IMP SER GALBA CAESAR AVG, laureate head right / SALVS GEN HVMANI, female standing left with foot on globe, holding rudder and sacrificing out of patera over altar. RIC I 211; BMCRE 40; RSC 238. Toned, good VF.

\$795/£495



78.



79.



80.



78. OTHO. 69 AD. AR Denarius (3.30 gm). IMP OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P, bare head right / SECVR-I-TAS P R, Securitas standing left, holding wreath in right hand and sceptre in left. RIC I 10; BMCRE 19; RSC 15. EF/Good VF, full flan. **\$3200/£2000**

(See enlargement on page 20.)

According to a private study by a prominent collector of the coinage of Otho, this type ranks second as the most common Otho denarius, although it is encountered with only slightly more than half the frequency of the most common, RIC 8 (obverse legend IMP M...). Regardless, all Otho denarii are scarce, and especially so when struck on nice full flans.

79. TITUS, as Caesar. 72-73 AD. AR Denarius (3.43 gm). 'Judaea Capta' issue. Antioch mint. T CAES IMP VESP P-ON TR POT, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / Titus holding sceptre and branch in quadriga right. RIC II 159 (Vespasian); BMCRE pg. 15, † (Vespasian); Brin 89; RSC 394. Lightly toned, near EF. **\$975/£600**

80. NERVA. 96-98 AD. AR Denarius (3.49 gm). Struck 96 AD. IMP. NERVA. CAES. AVG P M TR P. COS II P P, laureate head right / CONCORDIA EXERCITVM, clasped hands holding legionary eagle on a prow. RIC II 3; BMCRE 8; RSC 25. Lustrous EF. **\$1200/£750**



81.



82.



81. TRAJAN. 98-117 AD. Struck at **Tyre in Phoenicia**. AR Tetradrachm (14.87 gm). ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙΣ ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CEB ΓΕΡΜ ΔΑΚ, laureate head right; eagle below, club to right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤ Ε, laureate bust of Melqart right, draped with lion's skin. Wruck 150. Toned EF. **\$695/£435**

82. HADRIAN. 117-138 AD. AR Denarius (3.51 gm). Struck 125 AD. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / COS III, Pudicitia standing left, drawing veil. RIC II 176; BMCRE 405; Hill 272; RSC 392. Superb EF, as struck. **\$475/£295**



83.



84.



83. HADRIAN. 117-138 AD. Æ Sestertius (21.54 gm). Struck 131 AD. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, bare-headed bust left, slight drapery on shoulder / FELICITATI / AVG, COS III P P in exergue, S C across field, galley moving left with steersman and four rowers, two standards at stern, marine god blowing trumpet at prow. RIC II 706; cf. BMCRE 1385A ff; Hill 460; Mazzini 677 (this coin); Cohen 677. Good VF, dark brown patina. **\$4000/£2500**

Ex Mazzini Collection, 677.

Hadrian travelled more than any other Roman emperor, visiting many of the provinces in order to inspect and to improve their government. In 131, Hadrian left Egypt for Antioch after having lost his favorite, Antinoüs, who drowned in the Nile.

84. ANTONINVS PIUS. 138-161 AD. Æ As (10.06 gm). Struck 154-5 AD. ANTONINVS AVG PI-VS P P TR P XVIII, laureate head right / BRITANNIA COS III, S C in exergue, Britannia seated left on rock; shield and vexillum behind. RIC III 934; BMCRE 1972; Cohen 117. EF, brown patina, exceptional for issue. *Struck for local use in Britain.* **\$1600/£1000**
(See enlargement on page 37.)



85. AV

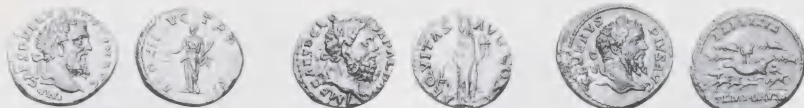


86.



85. MARCUS AURELIUS. 161-180 AD. AV Aureus (7.30 gm). Struck 177-8 AD. M. AVREL. ANTO-NINVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / TR P XXXII. IMP VIII COS III. P P, Annona standing left, holding grain-ears over modius and cornucopiae; forepart of ship behind to right. RIC III 389; BMCRE 771; W. Szaivert, *Die Münzprägung der Kaiser Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus und Commodus* (161/192), MIR 18, 419; Cohen—. Superb EF, as struck. (See enlargement on page 37.) **\$7200/£4500**

86. ANONYMOUS, Civic Issue. Circa 2nd-3rd Century AD. Struck at Maeonia in Lydia. Æ 26mm (9.59 gm). ZEYCY OLYMPIOC, diademed bust of Zeus Olympios left / EΠI AΠOΛ TO B MAIONΩ, Roma seated left on cuirass, holding Nike and parazonium. Mionnet IV pg. 64, 342. Good VF, green patina. Rare. **\$400/£250**



87.

88.

89.



90.

87. PERTINAX. 193 AD. AR Denarius (3.39 gm). IMP CAES P HELV PERTIN AVG, laureate head right / AEQVIT AVG TR P COS II, Aequitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae. RIC IV 1a; BMCRE 15; RSC 2. Choice EF.

\$3950/£2475

(See enlargement on page 37.)

Pertinax had a remarkable and distinguished career. His father was a former slave who upon freedom became a successful wool merchant. With his wealth, he was able to have his son educated and Pertinax became a teacher. In 161, he left his teaching position, opting instead for a military career and greater pay. Once there, he quickly distinguished himself and was rapidly promoted from commander of a cohort to military tribune, then to consul, and eventually to governor of several provinces, including Upper and Lower Moesia, Dacia, Syria and Africa. In 189, Commodus appointed him urban prefect of Rome, and from this position he was able to seize control of the Empire upon the death of Commodus on the last day of December, 192 AD. Unfortunately, Pertinax attempted to reform the government and military too quickly, and was assassinated by disgruntled praetorians on 28 March 193, after a reign of only 87 days.

88. CLODIUS ALBINUS. 195-197 AD. AR Denarius (2.36 gm). Lugdunum mint. [D] CLOD SEPT ALBIN CAES, bare head right / AEQVITAS AVG COS II, Aequitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae. RIC IV 13a; BMCRE 280; RSC 1. EF. Scarce reverse.

\$950/£600

89. SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS. 193-211 AD. AR Denarius (3.41 gm). Struck 206 AD. SEVERVS PIVS AVG, laureate head right / LAETITIA above, TEMPORVM in exergue, ship left, from which a variety of animals run; four quadrigae in background. RIC IV 274; BMCRE 343; Hill 790; RSC 253. Toned, good VF.

\$1200/£750

The reverse design commemorates the celebration of games that were held with the return of the emperor to Rome in 202. Septimius was away from the city from 197-202, and his return was a momentous occasion. During the festivals that followed, a ship with collapsible sides was constructed in the arena. When the sides were lowered, a bevy of rare and interesting animals scattered forth to be butchered for the amusement of the spectators.

90. SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS. 193-211 AD. Struck at Caesarea in Cappadocia. Æ 30mm (15.53 gm). Struck 205 AD. • AY KAI A CEPTI • • CEOYHPOC, laureate head right / MHT-POPIO KAICAPIAC, Mt. Argaeus on altar inscribed with date, ET II. Sydenham 428. EF, olive-green patina.

\$450/£280



91.



92.



91. CARACALLA. 198-217 AD. Æ As (9.89 gm). Struck 217 AD. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM, laureate head right / P M TR P XX COS IIII P P, S C in lower left field, Sol mounting quadriga left. RIC IV 570; BMCRE 310; Hill 1565; cf. Cohen 393. Good VF, dark green patina, reverse slightly weak. **\$450/£280**

92. DIADUMENIAN, Caesar. 217-218 AD. Æ As (10.38 gm). M OPEL ANTONINVS DIADV MENIANVS CAES, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust right / PRINC IVVENTVTIS, S C in exergue, Diadumenian standing facing, head right, holding standard and sceptre; on right, two standards. RIC IV 212; BMCRE 159; Cohen 8. Good VF, green and brown patina, light porosity. **\$1200/£750**



93.



94.



93. ORBIANA, wife of Severus Alexander. AR Denarius (3.16 gm). SALL BARBIA ORBIANA AVG, diademed and draped bust right / CONCORDI-A AVGG, Concordia seated right, holding patera and double cornucopiae. RIC IV 319 (Severus Alexander); BMCRE 287 (Severus Alexander); RSC 1. EF. **\$725/£450**

Severus Alexander and Orbiana were married around 225 or 226 AD. If there was any fondness in the relationship, it did not last for long. For unknown reasons (although jealousy is suspected), Alexander's mother, Julia Mamaea, compelled Alexander to banish his wife to Africa.

94. GORDIAN I. 238 AD. AR Denarius (2.99 gm). IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / P M TR P COS P P, emperor, laureate and togate, standing facing, head left, holding branch and short sceptre. RIC IV 1; BMCRE 1; RSC 2. Lightly toned, nice VF. Rare. **\$2250/£1400**

Other than the obvious differences in portraiture, the coinage of Gordian I and Gordian II can always be distinguished from that of Gordian III by the addition of AFR (Africanus) in the obverse legend. The distinguishing feature between Gordian I and Gordian II (since the legends are the same on the coinage of both emperors) is that the latter has a receding hair line and is always portrayed bald in front of his laurel wreath.



95.



96.



97.



95. HERENNIUS ETRUSCUS, as Caesar. 250-251 AD. AR Antoninianus (4.90 gm). Antioch mint. HEREN ETRV MES QV DECIVS CAESAR, radiate and draped bust right; two pellets below / ADVENTVS AVG, Trajan Decius on horseback left, raising right hand and holding sceptre. RIC IV 156; RSC 1 var. EF, nice large flan and of good metal.

\$360/£225

This coin is interesting for the fact that it was struck for a Caesar but the reverse type employed was generally reserved for the emperor's coinage.

96. VALERIAN I. 253-260 AD. AR Antoninianus (3.42 gm). Antioch mint. IMP C P LIC VALERIANVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / PIETAS AVGG, Valerian and Gallienus standing facing each other, sacrificing over altar between them, one holds eagle-tipped sceptre, the other a parazonium. RIC V pt. 1, 284; RSC 153 var. Choice EF, nice large flan and good metal.

\$360/£225.

For the most recent scholarship in the eastern mint coinage of Valerian, see R.A.G. Carson, "The Hamâ hoard and the eastern mints of Valerian and Gallienus" in Berytus XVII (1968), pp. 123ff, and K.J.J. Elks, "The Eastern Mints of Valerian and Gallienus: The Evidence of Two New Hoards from Western Turkey" in NC (1975), pp. 91ff.

97. VABALATHUS, as Augustus. 271-272 AD, Æ Antoninianus (3.24 gm). Antioch mint. IM C VHABALATHUS AVG, radiate and draped bust right / IVENVS AVG, Hercules standing right, holding club and three apples, lion's skin draped over arm; star in left field. RIC V pt. 2, 4; Cohen 4. Good VF, reverse lightly porous. **Rare as Augustus.**

\$950/£600

Vabalathus was the son of Zenobia and Odenathus, and on the death of his father in 267 AD, he and Zenobia became joint rulers of Palmyra. Neither Gallienus nor Claudius Gothicus granted him the titles granted to his father, though neither emperor could challenge the power of Palmyra. In 270, upon Aurelian's accession, Vabalathus was granted the same titles as his father, and coins were struck in the joint names of Aurelian and Vabalathus. In 271, Vabalathus assumed the title of Augustus, an act of treason, and Aurelian soon marched against this usurper. Zenobia and Vabalathus were both captured and paraded through the streets of Rome. This very rare coin was struck at Antioch, after Vabalathus had declared himself Augustus and had severed relations with Aurelian.



98.



99.



98. **CARAUSIUS, DIOCLETIAN and MAXIMIANUS.** 287-293 AD. Æ Antoninianus (3.90 gm). Camulodunum mint. CARAVSIVS ET FRATRES SVI, Jugate, radiate and cuirassed busts of Maximianus, Diocletian and Carausius left / PAX A-VGG[G], Pax standing left, holding olive-branch and vertical sceptre; [S] P/C. RIC V pt. 2, 1; N. Shiel, "Carausius et Fratres Sui," BNJ 48 (1978), pg. 8, 9. VF, brown patina. **Very rare.** **\$3500/£2200**

Shiel notes that this issue portrays Carausius' propaganda policies within his own sphere of influence. It was important not so much the way he was viewed by those outside of his domain, but rather how he was perceived by his own subjects, and thus the fraternal aspect of the obverse portraiture. Shiel notes only seventeen published specimens of all types, and therefore feels that the evidence is insufficient to arrive at any precise chronology for the issue. However, he does present theories that would indicate an issue date sometime between 290, a time when Carausius had established peace with the central emperors after their unsuccessful attempt to remove him in 289, and 293 when Constantius was elevated to the rank of Caesar.

99. **MAXIMINUS II, as Caesar.** Circa 308 AD. Æ Follis (6.32 gm). Cyzicus mint. GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB CAES, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, camp-gate surmounted by four turrets; MKΔ. RIC VI 40 var. (unlisted officina). Good VF, brown patina. **Rare.** **\$695/£435**



100.



100. **HANNIBALLIANUS.** 335-337 AD. Æ 16mm (1.10 gm). Constantinople mint. FL HANNIBALLIANO REGI, draped and cuirassed bust right / SE-CVRITAS PVBLICE, Euphrates seated right on ground, leaning on sceptre, urn at his side and reed in background; CONSS. RIC VII 147; LRBC 1034. Choice EF, dark brown and green patina.

(See enlargement on page 37.)

\$1200/£750

Flavius Hanniballianus was the nephew of Constantine I and the brother of the Caesar Delmatius. He was made king of Armenia by Constantine in 335 AD, probably because Constantine realized the need for a capable leader in the East to counter-balance the inadequacies of his sons. He was successful in defending Armenia against the Persians who had invaded in 336, but he perished in the purges of any potential rivals that were instigated by the sons of Constantine after their father's death.



101.



103.



102. AV

101. JOVIAN. 363-364 AD. AR Siliqua (1.78 gm). Constantinople mint. D N IOVIAN-VS P F AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / VOT/V/MVL/X in four lines within wreath; CP•Δ. RIC VIII 174; RSC 33Ad. Toned, near EF. Scarce. **\$595/£375**

102. VALENS. 364-378 AD. AV Solidus (4.44 gm). Struck 364 AD. Nicomedia mint. D N VALEN-S P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE, Valens standing right, holding labarum inscribed with christogram and Victory on globe; SMNI. RIC IX 2d.5; G. Depeyrot, *Les monnaies d'or de Constantin II à Zénon* (337-491), 10/2. Superb EF. (See enlargement on page 37.) **\$1600/£1000**

103. FLAVIUS VICTOR. 383-388 AD. Æ 11mm (1.64 gm). Aquileia mint. [D N FL V]ICTOR P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / SPES [RO-MA-NOR]VM, camp gate surmounted by two turrets; SMAQS. RIC IX 55b.2; LRBC 1004. Good VF for type, earthen patina. Scarce. **\$450/£280**

In 387, Maximus promoted his infant son Flavius Victor to be his fellow Augustus, and in the summer of that year, he left Victor behind in Gaul while he marched unopposed into the territory of Valentinian II. In the following year, Theodosius counter-attacked. Maximus, who had depended upon the desertion of Theodosius' legions (which did not occur in the great numbers expected), was defeated in two major campaigns, the first near Siscia and then decisively at Poetovio. No mercy was shown the usurper nor his son, both being executed immediately upon capture.



104. AV



105. AV

104. ARCADIUS. 383-408 AD. AV Solidus (4.48 gm). Struck 395-402 AD. Mediolanum mint. D N ARCADI-VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORI-A AVGGG, Arcadius standing right, holding standard and Victory on globe, and trampling on captive; M D/COMOB. RIC X 1205; DOCLR 265. FDC, lustrous. **\$1600/£1000**

105. HONORIUS. 393-423 AD. AV Solidus (4.42 gm). Struck 397-402 AD. Constantinople mint. D N HONORI-VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed and helmeted three-quarter facing bust, spear over shoulder, shield with horseman motif on arm / CONCORDI-A AVGG, Constantinopolis seated facing, head right, holding sceptre and Victory on globe, resting right foot on prow; I/CONOB. RIC X 8; DOCLR 750. Superb EF, fine style. **\$975/£600**



106.



107. AV



106. CONSTANTINE III. 407-411 AD. AR Siliqua (1.62 gm). Struck 408-411 AD. Lugdunum mint. D N CONSTAN-TINVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORI-A AAVGGG, Roma seated left on cuirass, holding Victory and sceptre; SMLD. RIC X 1531; DOCLR 794; RSC 4b. Toned EF. **\$975/£600**

Following the assassinations of the usurpers Marcus and Gratianus, Constantine III was proclaimed emperor by the legions in Britain. In an effort to ensure his own position, he sailed to Gaul where he encountered little opposition. Constantine was officially recognized by Honorius, though Theodosius and Arcadius failed to follow Honorius' lead. Constantine proved to be a competent ruler, defeating the local barbarians and negotiating agreements with the Alamanni and Burgundians, but he was a bit over-ambitious and his attempt to enter Italy failed. Attacked by his own general Gerontius and eventually the troops of Honorius, Constantine was killed in 411. This siliqua was struck sometime after the death of Arcadius when there were three associate rulers, Constantine III, Honorius and Theodosius II, as advertised by the three G's in AVGGG on the reverse.

107. LEO I. 457-474 AD. AV Solidus (4.45 gm). Struck 462 or 466 AD. Constantinople mint. D N LEO PE-RPET AVG, pearl-diademed and helmeted three-quarter facing bust, spear over shoulder, shield with horseman motif on arm / VICTORI-A AVGGG, Victory standing left, holding long jewelled cross, star in right field; S/CONOB. RIC X 605; DOCLR 516; MIRB 3a. EF. **\$695/£435**

DARK AGES



108. AV



108. VISIGOTHS. In the name of Justinian I. Circa 527-565 AD. AV Solidus (4.44 gm). D N IASTI-NI-ANVS b, helmeted three-quarter facing bust, spear over shoulder, shield with horseman motif on arm / VICTORI-A AVCCC V, Victory standing left, holding staff surmounted by christogram, star in left field; CON[OB]. MEC 190; cf. Ratto 2475 var. Choice VF, very rare. **\$2200/£1375**

Ex Virgil M. Brand Collection, part I (Sotheby's, 1 July 1982), lot 98.



109.



111.



110.



109. OSTROGOTHS. Theodahad. 534-536 AD. Æ Follis (9.09 gm). D N THEOD-AHATVS REX, crowned and draped bust right / VICTORI[A PRIN]CIPVM, S C across field, Victory standing right on prow of ship, holding wreath and palm. MEC 143; MIB I pl. 41, 81. Near EF, unusual turquoise patina. Very attractive. **\$2200/£1375**

The reverse design with Victory carrying wreath and palm has as prototype a 'Judaea Capta' issue of the Flavian period. The type would certainly have been known in Rome during the Ostrogothic occupation; many Flavian period bronzes were reissued with the countermarks LXXXIII on sestertii and XLII on asses and sometimes dupondii.

BYZANTINE

110. JUSTINIAN I. 527-565 AD. Æ Follis (22.75 gm). Struck year 12=538/9 AD. Nicomedia mint. D N IVSTINI ANVS PP AVC, helmeted facing bust, holding globus-cruciger; cross in right field / Large M, cross above; A/NIK. DOC I 116a; MIRB 114; BN 6; SB 210. Good VF, broad flan, emerald green patina. **\$395/£245**

111. TIBERIUS II. 578-582 AD. Æ Follis (16.23 gm). Struck year 5=579 AD. Constantinople mint. dM Tlb CONS TANT PP AVI, crowned facing bust in consular robes, holding mappa and eagle-tipped sceptre; small cross in upper right field / Large m, cross above; CONB. DOC I 111b; MIRB 25; BN 4; SB 430. Near EF, earthen patina. **\$600/£375**



112.



113. AV

112. CONSTANTINE IV, with HERACLIUS and TIBERIUS. 668-685 AD. Æ Follis (18.45 gm). Struck 669-673 AD. Constantinople mint. D N CONSTAN [TI]NUS P P AU, crowned facing bust, holding globus-cruciger / Heraclius, on left, and Tiberius, on right, each wearing chlamys and holding globus-cruciger, flanking large M, cross above; Γ/CON. DOC II 28c; MIRB 77; BN 3; SB 1173. EF, dark brown surfaces. **Very rare and exceptional condition.**

(See enlargement on page 37.)

\$3000/£1875

113. LEONTIUS. 695-698 AD. AV Solidus (4.45 gm). Constantinople mint. D LEO N P[Ε] AVC], crowned facing bust, wearing loros, holding akakia and globus cruciger / VICTORIA AVSU, cross potent on steps; H/CONOB. DOC II 1a; MIRB 1; BN 4; SB 1330. EF.

\$1600/£1000



114.



115. AV

114. MICHAEL I and THEOPHYLACTUS. 811-813 AD. AR Miliaresion (2.15 gm). Constantinople mint. Ihsus XRI TUS nICA, cross potent on steps / +MIXA HL S ΘEOFV LACTE ECO' BASILIS RO MAION. DOC III 3; BN 1; SB 1616. Toned EF. **\$975/£600**

Ex James Fox Collection (CNG/NAC 40, 4 December 1996), lot 1909; ex William Herbert Hunt Collection: Highly Important Byzantine Coins (Sotheby's, 5-6 December 1990), lot 634.

115. CONSTANTINE IX. 1042-1055 AD. AV Histamenon (4.39 gm). Constantinople mint. +Ihs XIS REX REGNANTInM, nimbate bust of Christ / +CWNST ATn BASILEUS RM, bust of Constantine, holding globus-cruciger and sword; two stars flanking his crown. DOC III 4a; BN 11; SB 1831. EF. **\$2800/£1750**

"Stellati" appears in an Italian manifest of 1059, and the reference is taken to mean the histamena of Constantine IX with two prominent stars flanking his portrait. The stars are often cited as referring to the supernova of 1054, but no Byzantine chronicle makes mention of that celestial event, and there is no firm explanation for why the emperor would mark the event on his coinage. Whatever the significance of the stars, they mark a decidedly rare and short-lived issue, and undoubtedly were of import to the Byzantine court.



100.



85.



87.



102.



84.



112.



116.



117. AV



116. ANONYMOUS. Period of Constantine IX and successors. Circa 1050-1060. Æ Folles (10.17 gm). Class D. IC XC across field, Christ seated facing on throne / ISXS/bASILE/bASIL in three lines; ✠- above, ☪- below. DOC III pp. 685-7; BN p. 601, 107ff; SB 1836. Nice VF, dark green patina. **\$160/£100**

117. ISAAC II. 1185-1195. AV Hyperpyron (4.44 gm). Constantinople mint. MP ΘV across field, the Virgin enthroned facing, holding head of infant Christ / [ICAAKIOC ΔEC] to left, X/AP/X/M to right, Isaac, on left, holding cruciform sceptre and being crowned by *manus Dei*, and Archangel Michael, on right, both standing facing, holding between them sword in sheath. Hendy pl. 20, 3; BN 1; SB 2001. Choice EF. **\$800/£500**

WORLD



118. AV



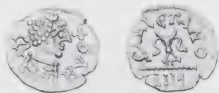
119.



118. CRUSADERS, Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. Circa 1187-1260. AV Bezant (3.47 gm). Acre mint. Imitating the dinar of al-Amir. Dot below obverse legend. Balog-Yvon 28; Metcalf LE 136ff; CCS pg. 117, 5b. Good VF. **\$295/£185**

119. DENMARK. Sven Estridsen. 1047-1075. AR Denier (1.00 gm). Lund mint. Blundered legends, Byzantine style Christ seated facing, arm raised in benediction / Blundered legend, voided cross, pellet and face in alternating quadrants. Hauberg pl. VIII, 6. Good VF. **\$595/£375**

The early coinage of Estridsen shows unmistakable Byzantine influence, and can be dated as early as 1044, when he rebelled against Magnus of Norway; his early issues retained the name of Magnus. He was initially backed by Harald Hardrada, who rose to prominence in the Varangian guard, bodyguards for the Byzantine emperor in Constantinople. Tradition recalls that Harald returned home with a vast treasure, which he used to support Estridsen and later to become king of Norway himself.



120. AV



121. AV



122.

120. FRANCE, Merovingian. Sigebert at Banassac. Circa 6th Century AD. AV Tremissis (1.26 gm). +BAH, diademed and draped bust right / GAULETANO, chalice, FIIT (upside-down retrograde) in exergue. Belfort 715; MEC 428 var. Choice EF. **\$3200/£2000**
(See enlargement on page 44.)

121. FRANCE, Merovingian. Aquitaine, Rutensis. Circa 6th Century AD. AV Tremissis (1.24 gm). Bust right, palm branch before / ✠ VENCEMIVSM-, monogram. Belfort 3910 var. (palm downward); MEC 446ff. Choice EF. (See enlargement on page 44.) **\$3200/£2000**

122. ITALY, Ancona. Republic. Circa 13th-15th Century. AR Reduced Grosso (1.18 gm). ✠ * DE ANCONA *, cross / P P S QVI RIACVS *, St. Quiriacus standing facing, raising hand in benediction and holding crozier. CNI XIII pg. 4, 26. Lightly toned, good VF. **\$160/£100**

The town of Ancona, lying approximately halfway on a line from Rome to Bologna, was one of the cities of the Pentapolis under the exarchate of Ravenna, the other four being Fano, Pesaro, Senigallia, and Rimini. It eventually became a semi-independent republic under papal protection, during which period this coin was struck, until Gonzaga took possession for Clement VII in 1532.



123. EL



124. AV

123. ITALY, Beneventum. Grimoald, with Charlemagne. 788-806 AD. EL Tremissis (1.25 gm). GRIM- -VALDC, crowned facing bust, holding globus-cruciger / DOMS CAR RX, G R across field, cross potent with pellet on either side at base; VIC•. Arslan 94; MEC 1098. Nice VF. **\$975/£600**

Grimoald was given as hostage to Charlemagne late in his father Arichis II's reign. With the death of his father, Grimoald was released after taking an oath of vassalage which included a promise to include Charlemagne's name in his charters and coins, and to abandon the Lombard practice of wearing a beard. He only adhered to these terms for a short period, and by 791 was in open revolt.

124. ITALY, Beneventum. Sico. 817-832. AV Solidus (3.98 gm). SICO- -PRINCEP, crowned facing bust, holding globus-cruciger; star in right field / MICHAEL• ARCHANGELVS, Archangel Michael standing facing, holding P-headed cross and globus-cruciger COHOS. CNI XVIII pg. 161, 1; cf. MEC 1103. EF, diagnostic obverse die break. **\$1450/£900**



125. AV



126.

- 125. ITALY, Genoa. Simone Boccanegra, First Doge. 1339-1344. AV Genovino (3.49 gm).** ✠ : DVX : ANVE : QVA : DEVS : PTEGAT : E :, city gate / ✠ : CONRADVS : REX : ROMANORVM (tree) •, cross within tressure of eight double-arcs. CNI III pg. 47, 64. Good VF. **\$975/£600**

Despite her commercial and naval successes, Genoa suffered continually from intestine discord during the Middle Ages - the Genoese commons and nobles fighting against each other, rival factions amongst the nobles fighting against each other, and all alike invoking the arbitration and rule of foreigners as the sole means of obtaining a temporary truce. With this state of events, it was not long before Genoa was drawn into the great vortex of the Guelph and Ghibelline factions. However, with the appointment in 1339 of the first Doge, Simone Boccanegra, its recognition of foreign authority soon gave way to greater independence.

- 126. ITALY, Milan. First Republic. 1250-1310. AR Grosso (2.88 gm).** MEDIOLANV, cross pattée with crescent and pellet in each quadrant / • SCS • AN ∴ ∴. BROSIIV', St. Ambrosius seated facing, raising right hand in benediction and holding crozier. CNI V pg. 58, 118; Torcoli-Castellotti pg. 30, 3 var. Toned, near EF. **\$395/£245**



127.



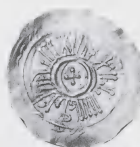
128.

- 127. ITALY, Papal. Paul III. 1534-1549. AR Giulio (Paulo) (3.29 gm).** • PAVLVS • III • • P • M • AN • XIII •, Farnese arms / • S • PAVLVS ALMA • ROMA, St. Paul standing facing, holding sword and book of Gospels; "target" and castle in fields. Muntoni I pg. 166, 41; CNI XV pg. 403, 23; Berman 910. Toned, good VF. **\$295/£185**

- 128. ITALY, Papal. Pius IV. 1559-1565. AR Giulio (Paulo) (3.18 gm).** • PIVS • IIII • • PONT • MAX •, Medici arms / • SANT • PETRVS • ALMA • ROMA •, St. Peter standing facing, holding key and book of Gospels; mintmaster's mark in legend. Muntoni II pg. 7, 17; CNI XV pg. 462, 99; Berman 1066. Toned, good VF. **\$295/£185**



129.



130. AV



131.



129. ITALY, Rimini. 1250-1385. AR Grosso (2.32 gm). ✠ *DE ARMINO*, cross pattée / • PP • S • GAV DECIVS .✠✠, saint standing holding crozier and raising right hand in benediction. CNI X pg. 717, 10. Toned, good VF. **\$225/£140**

130. ITALY, Salerno. Gisulfo I or II. Circa 946-1075 AV Tarì (0.92 gm). Imitative Kufic legend, cross / Same as obverse. Capelli 56. EF, extremely rare. Exceptional flan for issue. **\$1200/£750**

131. ITALY, Siena. Republic. Circa 12th -13th Century. AR Grosso (1.80 gm). • SENA VETVS, S with four pellets / ✠ ALFA ET W, cross pattée. CNI XI pg. 351, 15. Toned, good VF. **\$160/£100**



132.



133.



132. ITALY, Venice. Nicolò Tron. 1471-1473. AR Lira of 20 Soldi (6.44 gm). • NICOLAVS • • TRONVS • DVX (leaf), bust left; sprig with three leaves below / • SANCTVS MARCVS •, lion left, within wreath. CNI VII pg. 147, 22; Papadopoli II pg. 10, 5; Paolucci 2. Good VF. Rare. **\$1200/£750**

133. ITALY, Verona. Frederick II. 1218-1250. AR Grosso (1.66 gm). ✠ CI ✠ VI ✠ CI ✠ V¶, VE RO N A, cross pattée / ✠ ✠ VE ✠ RO ✠ NA ✠, CI VI CI V¶. CNI VI, pg. 265, 13ff. EF. **\$225/£140**



134. AV



135. AV



134. LOWLANDS, Flanders. Louis de Mâle. 1346-1384. AV Franc à cheval (3.81 gm). LVDOVIC . DEI GRA : COMES F DnS : FLADRIE, king in armour on horseback left / ✠ XPC : VINCIT : XPC : REGNAT : XPC : INPERAT, floreate cross within tressure of four double-arcs. Delmonte 458; den Duyts 167; de Mey 193. Choice EF.

\$2250/£1500

(See enlargement on page 44.)

135. MONGOLS. Genghis Khan. AH 618 (=1221/2 AD). AV Dinar (5.50 gm). Ghazna mint. "The Khan of Khans, the Just, the Most Mighty Genghis Khan;" marginal legend - "Struck at Ghazna in the year eight and ten and six hundred." Cf. Album 1964. VF, crude strike. **Extremely Rare.**

\$1600/£1000

The extraordinarily rare dinar of Ghazna, the only gold coins struck in the name of Genghis Khan which indicate the mint and date, were struck at the last citadel held by the Khwarizmshahs, where Jalal al Din attempted to rally the defeated Persian army. After a few initial successes, Jalal al Din's forces were overwhelmed by an army led by Genghis Khan himself in 1222. Upon the fall of Ghazna the occupants were divided into artisans and regular citizens, the former to be employed by the conquerors, the latter to be put to death. These gold coins were probably struck by Genghis Khan's direct order to mark the final defeat of the Persian Empire.



136. AV



137. AV



136. VISIGOTHS in Spain. Sisebut 612-621. AV Tremissis (1.47 gm). Ispalis mint. + · SISE·BVTVS RE, facing bust / + · ISPAL·I· PIVS ·, facing bust. Miles, HNSM II, 187c. Choice EF.

\$645/£400

137. VISIGOTHS in Spain. Suinthila. 621-631 AD. AV Tremissis (1.39 gm). Barbi mint. + SVINTHILA RE, facing bust / + PIVS BARBI, facing bust. Miles, HNSM II, 224a. EF. Rare mint.

\$695/£435



138. AV



139. AV



138. VISIGOTHS in Spain. Suinthila. 621-631 AD. AV Tremissis (1.33 gm). Eliberri mint. + SVIITIL LA RI ;, facing bust / + PIVS ELII • ER ;, facing bust. Miles, HNSM II, 227k var. EF. Rare mint. **\$695/£435**

139. VISIGOTHS in Spain. Suinthila. 621-631 AD. AV Tremissis (1.31 gm). Tucci mint. + SYINTIL • RE, facing bust / + IYSTYS TY • C • I, facing bust. Miles, HNSM II, 229 var. Choice EF. **\$645/£400**

BRITISH



140. AV



141. AV



142. AV



143. AV



140. CELTIC, Anglo-Irish. 1st Millenium BC. AV Ring Money (8.89 gm). Plain band with blunt ends, no banding. Van Arsdell 1-3. As made. **\$1400/£875**

141. CELTIC, The Ambiani. Circa 125-100 BC. AV Stater (7.42 gm). Gallo-Belgic AB1. Celticized head of Apollo left / Victory driving chariot left; rosette below. Van Arsdell 12-1; Scheers 63; Seaby 1. VF, weak reverse. **\$1200/£750**

142. CELTIC, The Ambiani. Circa 125-100 BC. AV Quarter Stater (1.63 gm). Gallo-Belgic AB2. Celticized head of Apollo left / Celticized horse left, flower below. Van Arsdell 20-1; Seaby 2. Near VF, above average for issue. **\$640/£400**

143. CELTIC, The Cantii. Dubnovellaunus in Kent. 27-13 BC. AV Stater (5.54 gm). Cantian K. Plain with slight banding / Celticized prancing horse right; inscription and bucranium above horse, three pellet-in-ring motifs in fields. Van Arsdell 169-1; Seaby 118. EF. **\$1600/£1000**



120.



121.



134.



146.



144.



150.



147.



152.



166.



153.



144. AV



146.



145. AV

- 144. CELTIC, The Trinovantes. Tasciovanus.** Circa 15-10 BC. AV Stater (5.50 gm). Trinovantian O. TASCI/RICON in two lines inscribed on wreath / Celtic warrior on horse left; pellet-in-ring motif below horse. Van Arsdell 1780-9; Seaby 161. EF. Rare. **\$3200/£2000**
(See enlargement on page 44.)

- 145. CELTIC, The Trinovantes. Cunobeline.** 10-43 AD. AV Stater (5.40 gm). Trinovantian U. Linear type, circa 10-20 AD. CA MV, grain ear, with central stalk / CVN, celticized prancing horse right; branch above horse with pellet above and below branch. Van Arsdell 1925-1; Seaby 208. EF. **\$975/£600**

- 146. ANGLO-SAXON. Frisian.** Circa 660-775 AD. AR Sceatta (1.17 gm). Type 30a. Bearded facing head of 'Woden,' pellet-crosses on either side / Two figures standing facing, each holding staffs. Cf. Metcalf 431 and pp. 528-30; North 170; BMC 145; Seaby 844 var. EF.
[see enlargement on page 44.] **\$1600/£1000**



147.



149.



148.

- 147. KINGS of NORTHUMBRIA. Eadberht.** 737-758 AD. AR Sceatta (1.16 gm). •EDTBEREHTVT, small cross / Fantastic animal left; cross above, triquetra below. Pirie 15; North 178; Seaby 852. Toned EF. Rare. (See enlargement on page 44.) **\$1200/£750**

Found at Sancton, November 1981.

- 148. KINGS of NORTHUMBRIA. Alhred.** 765-774 AD. AR Sceatta (0.93 gm). AL•CRDCV, small cross / Fantastic animal right; cross below. Pirie—; North 179 var.; Seaby 853. Good VF/VF. Very Rare. **\$800/£500**

- 149. ARCHBISHOPS of YORK. Ecgberht.** 732/4-766 AD. AR Sceatta (0.98 gm). Struck 737-758 AD under King Eadberht. •EDTBEREHTVT, small cross within circle of pellets / ECGBERHT, standing figure holding two crosses. Pirie 17; North 192; Seaby 866. Good VF. Very Rare. **\$1600/£1000**

Found at Sancton, February 1982.



150.



151.



152.

150. KINGS of MERCIA. Offa. Circa 780-792. AR Penny (1.19 gm). + O-FF-A R-EX in angles of cross botonée; quatrefoil on cross / PE-HT-VA-LD in angles of a Celtic cross containing a long cross fourchée with a saltire superimposed on it and two pellets in each angle. C.E. Blunt, "The Coinage of Offa" in *Anglo-Saxon Coins: Studies Presented to F.M. Fenton*, pl. VI, 73=SCBI 2 (Hunter) 323; SCBI 20 (R.P. Mack) 565; SCBI 7 (Ashmolean) 10; North—; BMC—; Seaby—. Near EF, porous. *The fourth known specimen, and possibly the only example in private hands.* (See enlargement on page 44.) **\$2200/£1375**

151. KINGS of MERCIA. Coenwulf. 796-821. AR Penny (1.20 gm). Struck circa 810-5. Canterbury mint. + COENVVLF REX M, diademed bust right / + DEALLA MONETA, cross pommée with a wedge in each angle, within inner circle. C.E. Blunt, et al., "The Coinage of Southern England, 796-840," *BNJ XXXII* (1963), pg. 53 and pl. III, 43 (same obverse die); North 356; Seaby 915 for type. Good VF. **Very Rare.** **\$2400/£1500**

152. SAXON KINGS of ALL ENGLAND. Eadred. 946-955. AR Penny (1.27 gm). Norwich mint. Manne, moneyer. + EADRED RE, bust right / + NANNE NO NORDV ∴, small cross pattée. North 715; Seaby 1116. Toned, good VF. **Very Rare.** **\$2400/£1500**
(See enlargement on page 44.)



153.



154.



153. William I, the Conqueror. 1066-1087. AR Penny (1.04 gm). Struck 1080-3(?). London mint. Ælfwine, moneyer. PILLEM REX, crowned and diademed bust right, holding sceptre / ÆPINE ON LIINDEN, cross pattée with annulet in centre; in each angle, a voided trefoil. North 847; Seaby 1256. Toned EF. [see enlargement on page 44.] **\$1600/£1000**

154. Richard III. 1483-1485. AR Groat (3.05 gm). Struck 1485-1490. London mint. RICARD • DI • GRA [• REX • AN]GL • Z • FRANC, crowned facing bust; mm: halved sun and rose / POSVI DEVM : A-DIVTOR-E : MEVM, CIVI-TAS LON-DON, long cross pattée, three pellets in each angle; mm: halved sun and rose. North 1679; Seaby 2159. Toned, good VF. **Rare.** **\$1200/£750**



155.



156.



157.

155. Newark Beseiged. 1646. AR Halfcrown (15.11 gm). Crown with C R, XXX below / OBS: NEWARK 1646 in three lines. SCBI 33 (Brooker) 1222 (same dies); Seaby 3140. Near EF. **\$1600/£1000**

156. Oliver Cromwell. 1658. AR Shilling (6.00 gm). OLIVAR · D · G · R · P · ANG · SCO · HIB & PRO, laureate and draped bust left / PAX · QVÆRITVR · BELLO 1658, crowned arms. Seaby 3228; ESC 1005. Toned EF. **\$1600/£1000**

157. Commonwealth. 1660. AR Shilling (5.58 gm). Mm: anchor. North 2725; ESC 1001A; Seaby 3218. Toned VF, extremely rare. Rough surfaces. **\$975/£600**

Ex 'Commonwealth' Find. See page 82 in the special offerings for more coins from this find, as well a brief history of this important discovery.



158.

158. Charles II. 1666. AR Crown (29.56). Second bust, elephant below. ESC 33; EMC 15 (r³); Seaby 3358. Toned, good VF. **Extremely rare.** **\$2400/£1500**

The elephant below the bust of Charles on the obverse was the badge of the Africa Company, which imported most of England's gold from the 'Guinea' or Gold Coast in Africa. It is most commonly found on the gold coinage (thus the term 'guinea'), and only rarely found on the silver.



159.



160.



159. **Charles II.** 1677. AR Sixpence (2.86). Bust right / Arms. ESC 1516; Seaby 3382. Toned EF. **\$450/£280**

160. **James II.** 1687/6. AR Shilling (5.95 gm). G of MAG over A. ESC 1072A; Seaby 3410. Toned good VF. **\$635/£395**

Queen Anne and the Act of Union with Scotland

Anne was the younger daughter of James II and, as William and Mary had no children, she succeeded to the throne on the death of William. It was during her reign that the Act of Union, the formal unification of the kingdoms of England and Scotland occurred (1707). Her coinage can easily be distinguished as having been minted pre- or post-Union by the blazon of the royal arms; pre-Union issues have the English and Scottish lions on separate shields, while the post-Union issues show them together on the top and bottom shields.



161.



161. **Anne.** 1703. AR Crown (29.84 gm). Pre-Union. Bust left, VIGO below / Plain. ESC 99; Seaby 3576. Toned near EF. **\$1200/£750**

Following the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession, a naval expedition under the command of the Duke of Ormond captured a number of treasure-laden ships in Vigo Bay that had recently arrived in Spain from South America. Much of the booty (over 11 million 8 reales) was taken to England where it was recoined, and the name VIGO placed below the queen's bust in commemoration of the exploit.



162.



163.



164.

162. Anne. 1707. AR Crown (30.01 gm). Post-Union. Bust left / Plain. ESC 104; EMC 566 (r²); Seaby 3602. Toned EF. \$1200/£750

163. Anne. 1708. AR Halfcrown (14.99 gm). Post-Union. Bust left / Plumes. ESC 578; EMC 589 (r³); Seaby 3606. Toned EF. Rare. \$450/£280

164. George I. 1723. AR Crown (30.00 gm). Bust right / SSC. ESC 114; Seaby 3640. EF, light haymarking. \$1600/£1000

In 1723 a large quantity of silver was imported into England by the South Sea Company which had trade connections with the west coast of South America. The coins minted from this silver all have on the reverse the letters SSC as a mark of distinction.

TOKEN COINAGE



165.



166.

165. Berkshire, Reading. 1812. AV 40 Shillings Token (10.32 gm). PIGNORA CERTA PETIS DO PIGNORA CERTA, 1812, crowned bust of Alfred left; ALFRED below / • PAYABLE IN B^K. NOTES AT 6^S. THE DWT. BY I.B. MONCK ESQ^{RE}., 40 SHILLINGS BERKS TOKEN STAND^D. GOLD DWTS. GR. 6 . 18 READING. Davis pg. 29, 1. Superb EF. **Very Rare.** *One of only two or three in private hands.* **\$4800/£3000**

SCOTTISH COINAGE

166. SCOTLAND. Mary, Queen of Scots. 1553. AV 44 Shillings (5.12 gm). Crowned arms; I G across field / Crowned monogram (MARIA REGINA); cinquefoils in fields. Cf. Burns 813; Seaby 5394. Toned, near EF. **Very Rare.** (See enlargement on page 44.) **\$4800/£3000**

The initials IG on the obverse stand for Iacobus Gubernator, the Regent James, Earl of Arran who was regent for Mary from 1542 until his replacement by the Queen Mother, Mary of Guise, in 1554.

BRITISH MEDALS



167.

167. Defeat of the Spanish Armada. 1588. Lead 51mm (42.57 gm). G. v. Bijlaer, sculptor. ✱ TV · DEVS · MAGNVS · ET · MAGNA · FACIS · TV · SOLVS · DEVS ·, VENI · VEDI · VIVE ·, 1588, fleet of ships in disarray / ✱ DVREM · EST · CONTRA · STIMVLOS · CALCITRARE ·, O · COECAS · HOMINVM · MENTES, O · PECTORA · COECA, blindfolded heads of Church and State sitting facing upon spiked floor. MII 144/111; Eimer 56. Good VF, medium grey toning. **\$575/£360**



168.

168. **Charles I's return to London.** 1633. AR 42mm (15.83 gm). Nicholas Briot, sculptor (unsigned). CAROLVS AVGVSTISS' ET INVICTISS' MAG' BRIT' FRAN' ET HIB' MONARCHA, Charles I on horseback left; radiate eye above, ∴1633∴ below / SOL ORBEM REDIENS SIC REX ILLVMIN AT VRBEM ∴E∴, cityscape of London. Eimer 124. Toned EF, cast and chased. Exceptional for issue. **\$1200/£750**



169.

169. **The Murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey.** 1678. AR 37 mm (28.55 gm). G. Bower, sculptor. MORIENDO · RESTITVIT · REM · E · GODFREY, bust right, being strangled / + ECCLESIA · PERVERSA · TENET · FACIEM · DIABOLI, heads of the Pope and Devil joined as one. MI I 577/248; Eimer 258. Toned, good VF. Interesting. **\$575/£360**

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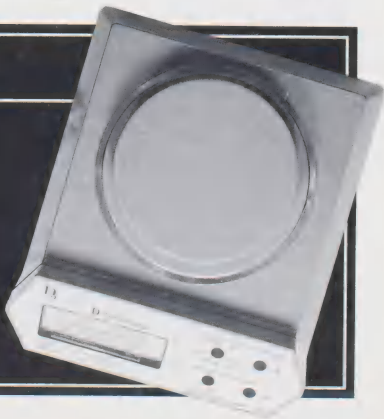
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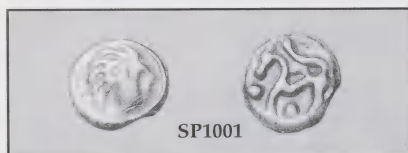
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COINS OF THE GREEK WORLD

GAUL

Greek contact with Gaul dated from the 7th century BC and circa 600 BC. Phokaia founded the city of Massalia on the Mediterranean coast. In the 2nd Century BC, Roman colonization began after threats to commercial traffic around Massalia forced Romans to respond in order to protect the route to Spain. For their coinage, the Gaulish Celts adapted Greek and Roman prototypes, engraving the designs in their own exuberant style.



SP1001

GAUL, The Senones. Circa 1st Century BC. Potin 17mm (Cast). Wild head right / Horse left, pellets in field. Cf. Allen CCBM III, 389-397. Crude VF, with nice patina. As made.
Order as item #(SP 1001) \$65/£40

SYRACUSE

The Last Years

After a period of instability in the early third century BC, Hieron II (275-215 BC) led Syracuse into its final period of greatness, based on a close alliance with Rome. The economy prospered, and the city became once again a significant intellectual and artistic center. Upon Hieron's death, his grandson Hieronymous switched allegiance to Carthage, provoking the inevitable Roman response. After a long siege (213-211 BC), in which the mathematician and inventor Archimedes designed marvelous machines used against the Romans, the city was sacked and lost its nominal independence.

Hieron adapted the hellenistic Egyptian custom of representing the queen on his coinage (compare the similarly veiled and diademed head of Arsinoë II on Ptolemaic gold octodrachms). Hieron's wife, Philistis, was the daughter of Leptines, foremost citizen of Syracuse and a grandson of Dionysius the elder's brother Leptines. Hieron was at pains to legitimize his position, and no doubt Philistis' near-royal descent explains her prominence on his coins.



SP1002

SICILY, Syracuse. Queen Philistis. Period of 220-215 BC. AR Sixteen Litrai. Diademed and veiled head of Philistis left / Slow quadriga right, driven by Nike, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ above, ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ below. Cf. SGC I, 989. Near EF. Large and attractive.

Order as item #(SP 1002)

\$650/£400

PAEONIA

As the Greeks of Greece proper regarded the Macedonian kings as upstart barbarians, the Macedonians themselves faced northern neighbors living on the wilder edges of civilization. The tribes known collectively as the Paeonians were a continual threat to the borders of Macedon. After the death of Perdikkas III in combat with the Illyrians in 359 BC, his brother Philip II faced a serious invasion of his territory led by the powerful Paeonian king Agis. If Agis himself had not died shortly thereafter, the nascent Macedonian empire might have been still-born amidst the tribal rivalries of northern Greece. As it was, Philip was able to deter Agis' successor Lykkeios with a combination of skillful maneuvering and generous bribes, giving himself the breathing room to prepare Macedon for the conquests ahead.

While the Paeonian kings retained their autonomy until 286 BC, they were never again to be a serious threat to their more powerful neighbors. Although little is known of the inner workings of the Paeonian state, a hint of their warlike nature can be gleaned from their tetradrachms, with references to heroes vanquishing foes: Lykkeios depicting Herakles strangling the Nemean lion and Patraos showing an armored horseman trampling a hapless warrior underfoot.

Labours of Herakles

The Twelve Labours of Herakles were set for the hero as penance and atonement for his madness, in the grip of which he killed six of his own children as well as his brother's two children, mistaking them for his enemies. When Herakles recovered his sanity, he went to Delphi and was told to serve King Eurystheus for twelve years and to perform whatever labours Eurystheus might set for him. His reward for this service was to be immortality (by today's standards of morality, it seems contradictory to give Herakles a reward for performing penance!). He was hindered at all times by Hera when trying to complete these labours, but was aided by others in the Greek Pantheon.



The First Labour: The Nemean Lion. The first labour imposed on Herakles by Eurystheus was the conquest of the Nemean lion. This invulnerable beast had a pelt impervious to iron, bronze or stone. After trying various weapons to no avail, Herakles was able to strangle the lion, as depicted on this coin type. He then managed to skin it with its own claws. Thereafter, the lion's skin became his standard raiment.



Kings of Paeonia. Lykkeios. 356-335 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Laureate head of Zeus / Herakles strangling the Nemean lion, a bow and quiver on the ground behind him. GCV 1518; SNG ANS 1019. EF.

Order as item #(SP 1003)

\$650/£400

MACEDON

Philip II & Alexander III, the Great
359-336 BC & 336-323 BC

In the fourth century BC, the European Greek world was made up of numerous fiercely independent city-states. In a period of twenty years, one man, Philip II of Macedon, succeeded in unifying these various regimes under his sole rule. He used diplomacy when possible, but treachery and force when necessary. His contemporaries saw him as anything from a perfidious despot (Demosthenes) to the greatest man Europe had known (Theopompus). One thing is certain: as a general, diplomat and statesman he was virtually unequalled, except perhaps by his own son, Alexander.

When Philip assumed the throne at the age of 23 in 359 BC, his kingdom of Macedon was a large but relatively powerless state in northern Greece, and was so close to the fringes of the Greek world that most Greeks did not even consider Macedonians to be true Greeks. By the time Philip was assassinated at the age of 46, he had reorganized his kingdom, unified the warring states of European Greece, and planned an invasion of the Persian Empire with an advance force of 10,000 men already across the Hellespont. Philip left his son Alexander, tutored by Aristotle and practiced in battle from a young age, to carry out his father's plans.

Philip himself was an Olympic champion in the chariot race, and the reverse design, a youthful jockey on a race horse, was recognized as a suggestion of Philip's own victory. Plutarch, in pointing out Alexander's comparative restraint, refers directly to Philip's obvious pride in his Olympic victory: "For he (Alexander) did not long for fame of every kind from every source, like Philip, who prided himself on the forcefulness of his oratory, and had victories of his chariots at Olympia stamped upon his coins." In the design of this one coin, Philip proclaimed himself forcefully as the victorious leader of the Greeks.



SP1004

MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Philip II. 359-336 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Laureate head of Zeus right / Naked youth on horse prancing right. Cf. GCV II 6684. Good VF to near EF. Order as item #(SP 1004) \$695/£435

Alexander III succeeded his father to the Macedonian throne. In a short period of four years he was able to accomplish military feats of conquest that stand unequalled to this day. By 330 BC he was the acknowledged ruler of an empire that covered a million square miles.

Alexander was more than a military genius. He had studied as a pupil of Aristotle and was familiar not only with tactics, but mathematics and philosophy, art, literature and theater. At his untimely death at the age of thirty two, he was king of the Greeks, pharaoh of Egypt, ruler of Persia.

His coinage reflects the immense wealth he accumulated during his conquests. For his silver coinage, Alexander chose universal types that would appeal not only to the Greeks but throughout his empire. The

obverse head of Herakles wearing the skin of the Nemean lion was a suitable type for a warrior king. Herakles had also appeared on earlier regular Macedonian issues, for it was through this hero that the Macedonian royal line could claim to be of truly Greek descent. In the east, this figure could be equally identified as the Phoenician Melqart. The reverse type of Zeus enthroned, holding an eagle and a sceptre, marks a continuation of the depiction of Zeus on Philip's coinage, as well as marking Alexander's claim to be leader of the Greek states. In addition, Zeus in this pose could be interpreted as he Cilician Baaltars and the Babylonian Marduk.

The Macedonian tetradrachm, like the Athenian tetradrachm before it was the predominate trade coin of the time. The coinage was issued at mints from one end of Alexander's empire to the other. The type was so universally recognized that the coinage in the name of Alexander continued in various parts of the Greek world until late in the first century BC, some two hundred years after his death.

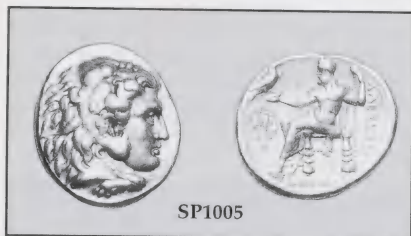
There are over four thousand mint symbols for the coinage of Alexander the Great. For well over a century the standard reference on Alexander's coinage was a work by Müller published in 1855. However, in 1991, after over 20 years of research, Dr. Martin Price of the British Museum completed the definitive reference on the coins of Alexander III and Philip Arrhidaeus. If you are going to collect coins of Alexander the Great, this book is a must for your library.

Price, Martin J. **The Coinage in the Name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus.** 1991. Two Volumes. 149 plates, over 4000 types listed. Hardbound. General themes, designs, mint periods, 900 plus issue marks and monograms cataloged. Designed for easy coin identification. Concordances with Müller and Prokesch-Osten. Essential reference. Composed over a period of over 20 years, this work is the most comprehensive study ever attempted on

Alexander the Great. The standard reference for many years to come. A must for every numismatic library.

Order as item # (GR101)

\$199.00



SP1005

MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III. 336-323 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Various mints. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress / Zeus seated left holding eagle and sceptre, mint symbols in field. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ in field. Seaby GCV II, 6717 for type. Nice VF.

Order as item # (SP 1005)

\$225/£140

THRACIAN KINGS

Lysimachos 323-281 BC

Upon the death of Alexander, his empire was divided amongst his followers. One of the most remarkable 'Successors' of Alexander was Lysimachos. He was prominent in the entourage of Alexander and achieved the rank of Bodyguard in 328 BC. In the confused period following the death of Alexander he obtained the governorship of Thrace and in 309 BC he founded his capital city of Lysimacheia. In 305 BC he took the title of King and four years later extended his rule over much of Asia Minor. In 281 BC, Lysimachos died fighting Seleukos I and his Kingdom died with him.

Lysimachos made a major contribution to the coinage of the period. In 297 BC he introduced an idealised portrait of Alexander with the horn of Ammon above his ear that became one of the principal Greek coins. The allusion is to Alexander's famous visit to the Oracle of Ammon at the Siwa oasis in 331 BC, when Alexander is supposed to have been greeted by the god as 'My son'.

When Jenkins catalogued the Gulbenkian collection he commented on this series, "the best of the Alexander heads on Lysimachos' coinage, though a generation after his lifetime, have a power and a brilliance of effect that is irresistible".

Though Lysimachos' Kingdom did not survive him, the contribution of his coin type to the Hellenistic series is long lived. For many years after the death of Lysimachos we see similar types continuing to be minted by many of the great cities of the Propontis and Black Sea, such as Byzantion and Kalchedon.



SP1006

THRACIAN KINGDOM. Lysimachos. Struck 297-281 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Various mints. Diademed head of Alexander the Great wearing the horn of Ammon / Athena enthroned left, holding Nike and resting her left arm on shield. Cf. SGV II 6814. Bold nice VF. Order as item # (SP 1006)

\$475/£295

ISTROS

**The Black Sea Coast
"Heads or Tails"**

The intriguing design of these coins catches the attention of beginning numismatists. The twinned heads always spark the question "what do they represent?" They have been thought to represent Castor and Pollux (although they lack the stars and caps that are the attributes of the Dioskouroi), personifications of beginnings and endings, perhaps a god similar to the Roman god Janus (although we do not know of a similar god in northern Greece), or else the river Danube which in antiquity was thought to flow to

both the Adriatic and the Black Sea, and was a vital trade route across the region, with Istros at its head. Any other speculations? In any case, many people do not notice an important variety in this series. Sometimes the left head is inverted, and sometimes the right. Any significance to this variation? More speculation is invited. We have both in small quantities.



Thrace, Istros on the Black Sea. Circa 4th Century BC. AR Drachm. Facing male heads, tête-bêche, i.e. one inverted / ΙΕΤΡΗ, sea-eagle on dolphin; monograms and letters in fields. GCV 1669; SNG BMC 228ff. VF or better.

Order as item #(SP 1007) \$225/£140

ATHENS

Birthplace of Democracy

The centuries long tradition of Athenian owl tetradrachms came to an end in 261 BC, when Athens capitulated to the Macedonian king Antigonos. It was only after 229 BC, when Roman interference began to loosen Macedon's control over the rest of Greece, that Athens once again struck limited quantities of silver. Sometime after 196 BC production began of the so-called "New Style" Athenian tetradrachms. The basic types were unchanged — the goddess Athena and her owl — but were engraved in the more florid hellenistic style. The helmet of Athena was adorned with tendrils, pegasi and horseheads, and the owl was set atop a Panathenaic amphora within an olive wreath. Contemporary records refer to the coins as "stephanephoroi" or wreath bearers. The reverse is further cluttered with a multiplicity of symbols, the monograms or names of two annual magistrates (and later a third rotating magistrate), an annual sym-

bol, a letter indicating the month of striking, and further letters that may indicate either a workshop in the mint or the source of the silver used for minting.

It would seem, with all this information to be gleaned from each coin, that precise dating of this series would be simple, but in fact there are still difficult problems. Production continued down to the last decades of the first century BC.



ATTICA, Athens. Circa 111/110 BC (according to Mørkholm). AR New Style Tetradrachm. Helmeted head of Athena / Owl standing right on amphora; symbol: Artemis with long torch to right, month letter on amphora, letters below, annual magistrates Phanokles and Apollonios, varying third magistrates; all within wreath. Often the name of the third, rotating magistrate is found re-engraved over that of his predecessor. Thompson 697ff; type of GCV 2555-2559. Good VF.

Order as item #(SP 1008) \$265/£165

PONTOS

MITHRADATES VI

The Scourge of Rome

This king of Pontos became the most threatening roadblock in the way of Rome's conquest of the east, and one of the most ruthless men known to history. Only eleven when his father died, his mother Laodike pushed him aside to rule as regent in his stead. At the age of eighteen he overthrew his mother, slew his mother's favorite, his younger brother, and married his sister in the manner of an eastern monarch.

Mithradates embarked on a career of conquest, bringing most of the lands around the Black Sea into his domain. His expansionist aims would inevitably bring him into conflict with Rome, and in preparation for the coming war he built up the largest army in Asia, unleashing them in 88 BC in what would be the First Mithradatic War. Defeating the Roman armies set against him, he sought to undermine the Roman power base by ordering the massacre of every Roman citizen in Asia. It is estimated up to 80,000 people perished. The Romans were not intimidated, and when Mithradates crossed over to Greece proper, as "Liberator", the Roman legions under Sulla smashed his army. Mithradates retreated to Pontos, from where he continued to skirmish with the Romans. Mithradates finally died in 63 BC, defeated by Pompey and facing a revolt by his own son Pharnakes. The elderly king tried to commit suicide by taking poison, but he had inured himself to its affects by years of small counterdoses, and finally had to be stabbed by one of his mercenaries.

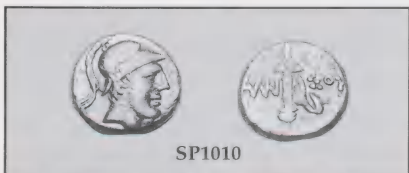


SP1009

Mithradates VI. 120-63 BC. Æ 24mm of Amisos. Head of Perseus, wearing griffin helmet / Pegasos pausing to drink from the Heliconian spring; monograms. GCV 3639. Nice VF or better.

Order as item #(SP 1009)

\$95/£60



SP1010

Mithradates VI. 120-63 BC. Æ 20mm of Amisos. Helmeted head of youthful Ares / Sword in scabbard, crescent and star symbol of the Pontic kings; monograms. GCV 3643. Nice VF or better.

Order as item #(SP 1010)

\$80/£50

THE KINGDOM OF LYDIA AFTER THE PERSIAN CONQUEST

The Origin of Coinage

Coinage developed not in the great imperial centers of the ancient world, such as Egypt or Mesopotamia, or even Greece and Persia, but along the coastline and in the interior of Asia Minor.

According to Herodotus, the Kingdom of Lydia struck the first gold and silver coins of standard weight and fineness, stamped with a mark to indicate its place of origin.

The Persians who conquered Lydia adopted the Lydian monetary system, and probably struck most of their gold darics and silver sigloi in Lydia. At first the Persians continued the use of the Lydian designs, but about 500 BC they replaced the Lydian types with their distinctive running king design.



SP1011

Persian Kings of Lydia. Darios I. 510-486 BC. AR Siglos. Persian king or hero in kneeling-running stance drawing bow / Incuse punch. GCV II 3427 (£300); Carradice Type II, 12-13. VF. Rare early issue.

Order as item #(SP 1011)

\$295/£185

LYCIA

Lycia lies in one of the most inhospitable regions in Asia Minor. Rugged mountains crowd a narrow coast, but nonetheless several vital and prosperous cities grew up in the narrow valleys between them. Although forced to submit to the Persians in 545 BC, and greatly influenced by Greek traders, whose coin types they copied, the Lycians retained their own language and alphabet, and their dynasts ruled as autonomous kings. Much of their language and history remains unknown, and often the only information we have of the Lycians is that found on their coins. The Lycian symbol, the triskeles or tetraskesles, may be a solar symbol or may represent the union of Lycian cities.



Lycia. Uncertain Dynast. Circa 500-460 BC. AR Stater (9.87 gm). Flying Pegasus left on round shield / Triskeles. SNG von Aulock 4089. VF, well centered.

Order as item #**(SP 1012)** \$320/£200

SELEUKID KINGS OF SYRIA

The Seleukid Kingdom at its zenith, just after the death of Alexander the Great, comprised almost the whole of Alexander's conquests except Egypt. Eastern portions of the Kingdom were lost in the 3rd century BC when the Baktrian and Parthian Kingdoms achieved their independence. The Seleukid Kingdom's territory was gradually lost over the remaining years. In 190 BC its territory included no more than Syria and the immediate surrounding area. It maintained a precarious existence until 64 BC when it finally succumbed to Pompey the Great.

Seleukos I - 312-280 BC

Seleukos Nikator, founder of the Seleukid Dynasty, was one of Alexander the Great's 'Companions'. Although he was never one of the conqueror's principal generals, he did lead the campaign in India against King Poros. In the division of empire following the death of Alexander, Seleukos did not immediately receive a satrapy. He served as Regent of Babylonia under Perdikkas but eventually had to flee to Egypt under persecution from Antigonos the One-eyed. With the help of Ptolemy he regained Babylonia and founded the Seleukid kingdom on the 7th of October in 312 BC.



Seleukos I Nikator. 312-280 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress / Zeus seated left holding eagle and sceptre, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ behind. SGC II 6829. Near VF. Scarce and historical.

Order as item #**(SP 1013)** \$195/£120

Antiochos I, Soter - 280-261 BC

Alexander, as part of his policy of melding east with west, held a mass wedding at Susa in 325 BC, in which Alexander, eighty of his officers, and ten thousand enlisted men married Persian wives. Seleukos married the Baktrian Apame, and Antiochos I was born to her the following year. Antiochos succeeded his father in 280 and, as one of the most dynamic of the Seleukid kings, played a crucial role in consolidating the empire. He founded numerous cities, including his namesake Antioch, and developed the impe-

rial institutions which were to last for two centuries. The Greek cities on the Aegean coast were threatened by Celtic (Galatian) incursions into Anatolia, and Antiochos won a famous victory over them with the help of a troop of Baktrian armoured elephants, after which he was hailed at Soter (Savior).

In 278 BC, Antiochos introduced obverse and reverse types that would ultimately become the standard Seleukid design for the middle Hellenistic period - portrait of the reigning king / Apollo on omphalos.



SP1014

Antiochos I Soter. 280-261 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Diademed head of Antiochos right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY, Apollo seated left on omphalos, holding arrow and resting left hand on bow. Cf. GCV II, 6866 (£275). Toned near VF. Only a few remaining
Order as item # (SP 1014) \$195/£120

Antiochos VII - 139-129 BC

When Demetrios I died in 150 BC, the disintegrating Seleukid empire entered its final phase. Demetrios was overthrown and murdered by the usurper Alexander I Balas (with the aid of Ptolemy VI of Egypt, who gave him his daughter Cleopatra Thea as wife). Demetrios' two sons, the future kings Demetrios II and Antiochos VII, were forced into exile. By 146, Demetrios II had gathered his supporters, and when Ptolemy VI of Egypt switched sides, Alexander was finished. Although Ptolemy died at the battle of Oenaparas, Alexander was assassinated, and Demetrios ended up with the kingdom and Cleopatra.

Demetrios had little chance to enjoy his victory, for in 144 a young son of Alexander, Antiochos VI Dionysos, was put forward as the true king by Tryphon, the actual power behind him. Demetrios was captured by Mithradates I of Parthia in 139 while trying to stabilize his eastern frontier before dealing with the usurpers, and the royal mantle (along with Cleopatra) was assumed by his younger brother Antiochos VII, who quickly defeated Tryphon.

By now the Parthians had taken most of the eastern provinces of the empire, and Palestine was an independent state under the Hasmonean kings. Antiochos VII forced Hyrcanus to acknowledge him as overlord (striking bronze coins in his name), and Judaeans troops accompanied Antiochos eastward in 130 BC. The Parthians released Demetrios to divide the Seleukids, and the army of Antiochos VII was surrounded and destroyed.



SP1015

Antiochos VII Sidetes. 139-129 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Diademed head / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY EYEPΓETOY, Athena standing left, holding Nike and spear and shield; monograms in field. Cf. GCV II, 7092. Near EF. **Order as item # (SP 1015) \$240/£150**

JUDAEA

Judaea was a province of the Persian Empire until 332 BC, when Alexander the Great made himself master of the area. Thereafter, the Jews came under the rule of the Ptolemies of Egypt during the 3rd century BC, and the Seleukids of Syria from 198 BC.

Judaea achieved a measure of independence under the first rulers of the Hasmonean dynasty. Before the end of the second century, the Jews had won full autonomy from their former Greek rulers.

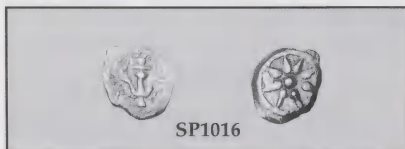
Judaea still had a large population of Greeks and hellenized Jews, and Hasmonean coins continued to have bi-lingual legends, in Greek and Hebrew. The small bronze coins of Alexander Jannaeus remained abundant into the 1st century AD, and are often identified as the "widow's mites" of Mark 12:41-44. Herod the Great, founder of the Herodian Dynasty, came to power in Judaea in 37 BC as a nominee of the Romans.

As the Romans extended their influence in Judaea after the death of Herod in 4 BC and the banishment of his son Herod Archelaus in 6 AD, Judaea was placed under the Roman praefect of Syria who in turn appointed a Roman procurator to oversee Judaea. One of these procurators was Pontius Pilate. The misfortune of overseeing the trial and crucifixion of Christ has earned Pontius Pilate his infamous place in history.

A useful book for your library:

Hendin, David. **Guide to Biblical Coins**, 3rd Edition. Hardcover with dust jacket. 352 pages including 32 plates of photographs. 525 coins (with values), ancient weights, Biblical quotations, drawings, charts, etc. This is the most complete edition yet. For both the beginning and advanced collector. Informative and a must for collectors of biblical and related coinage.

Order as item #**(GR 110)** **\$60.00**



Judaea, Hasmonean Kings. Alexander Jannaeus (Yehonatan). Æ Prutah. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, anchor / יְהוֹנָתָן המלך - "Yehonatan the King" (the Hebrew

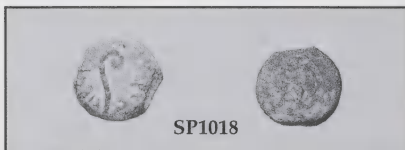
legend often fragmentary or missing altogether), star with eight rays. Hendin 469. VF or better, selected for centering and completeness of types.

Order as item #**(SP 1016)** **\$24/£15**

Beginner's Special

A copy of Hendin & a Prutah of Alexander Jannaeus. Order both at the same time and save \$14.00.

Order as item #**(SP 1017)** **\$70/£45**



Judaea. Roman Procurators. Pontius Pilate. 26-36 AD. Æ Prutah. Lituus, inscription around / Year in wreath. GCV II, 5623-5624. Near VF.

Order as item #**(SP 1018)** **\$60/£38**

THE SASANIAN EMPIRE SHAPUR I

241-272 AD

The Roman Emperor made captive

Shapur I was the second king of the Sasanian dynasty, which had overthrown the Parthians. He fought a series of successful campaigns against Rome in 241-4 and in the 250s, when he attacked Armenia, then Syria and Mesopotamia. The Roman emperor or Valerian, elected by his troops in 253, spent most of his reign fighting to stem the Sasanian attacks on the eastern borders. In his last battle in 260 he was captured by Shapur. Never before had a Roman emperor been captured by a foreign enemy, and all Rome was aghast. The scene of Valerian's submission to Shapur was carved in a huge relief in the rock face at the old religious site of Naqsh-e Rostam, not far from Persepolis

in southwest Persia. There, Shapur, in full regal dress and crown on horseback, is shown receiving the submission of a kneeling Valerian. The captive emperor was subjected to many personal humiliations at the Sasanian court, not least being forced to kneel and act as a footstool or mounting block for Shapur when he mounted his horse. The manner of Valerian's death is unknown, but the gruesome aftermath is well recorded. Shapur had Valerian's body flayed and the skin stuffed with straw. Shapur paraded his trophy as a mark of triumph and presented it as a warning to visiting Roman envoys.

These coins, silver drachms, have an obverse portrait of Shapur with a bunched hair neck-knot and wearing an ornate crown (these crowns are a feature of the Sasanian series). The reverse shows a Zoroastrian fire altar flanked by two attendants. Most coins issued by the Sasanian kings were of good silver, but Shapur was one of the few to strike less pure coins. This is almost certainly due to their being struck from base silver Roman antoniniani, probably taken from the war chest of Valerian that Shapur captured with the emperor in 260.



SP1019

Shapur I. 241-272 AD. AR Drachm. Crowned bust right / Fire altar flanked by two attendants. Sellwood 12ff. Each is well centered and well struck. VF or better.

Order as item # (SP 1019) \$95/£60

EGYPT

The Ptolemaic Kingdom

After the death of Alexander III in 323 BC, his empire was divided amongst his gener-

als. The shrewd Ptolemy I was able to establish himself in Egypt, the most easily defensible of Alexander's provinces. His dynasty would last from 323 BC until it fell to the Romans in 30 BC, with the defeat of Cleopatra, the last Ptolemaic ruler of Egypt. In this three hundred year period we see extensive issues of gold, silver and bronze. Most of the silver carried the portrait of Ptolemy I, while the prolific issues of bronze bore the head of Zeus, protector of the dynasty.

Ptolemy II

282-246 BC

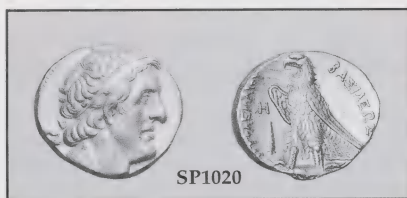
Ptolemy II, son of Berenike and Ptolemy I, succeeded his father in 282 BC. Ptolemy had two sides to his personality. The court poet, Theocritus (14.60-64), described him in laudatory terms: "He is the very best sort: a kind fellow, a lover of the arts, a true gallant, a pleasant companion.....gives freely to many and denies no suppliant." Hazard, in his recent work on Ptolemaic coinage, adds that "the poet's statement was only at best a half-truth. Remote, cruel, cynical, suspicious and murderous, Ptolemy II had another side so dark that he faced several revolts and defections throughout his reign of thirty-six years."

In Ptolemy's court, poets compared their king to Zeus, the greatest of the Greek gods. Ptolemy took this praise seriously, and as Zeus had married his sister Hera, Ptolemy followed suite by marrying his sister Arsinoë. When she died in 268 BC, he set out to immortalize her with her own cult.

Ptolemy's silver tetradrachms continued to bear his father's types, the portrait of Ptolemy I on the obverse and the eagle holding a thunderbolt on the reverse. This tradition was to continue down to the fall of the empire in 30 BC. The issues of Ptolemy I and Ptolemy II blend together with a mélange of symbols and monograms on the reverse. Svoronos and Newell argued that the letters

were in fact dates, but later numismatists Mørkholm and Davesne have effectively demonstrated that these homogenous issues are in fact the work of one engraver and his workshop. In 274/3 BC, Ptolemy initiated war with the Seleucids, and Davesne proposes that Ptolemy opened mints at Tyre and Sidon in 274 to produce coins to help finance his campaigns.

Our offering, from a recent aquisition, is of coins struck at Tyre during this period. For the sake of this catalogue we have adopted Svoronos' dating system, but are more inclined to accept later scholarship on this issue.



Ptolemaic Kings of EGYPT. Ptolemy II. 282-246 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Tyre mint. Year H = 275/6 BC. Diademed head of Ptolemy I right, Δ at the end of diadem / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ around eagle on thunderbolt. In left field H over club. Svoronos 637. Good VF.

Order as item #(SP 1020)

\$320/£200

Egyptian Bronze

The "hole" examined

Over the years many theories have been advanced to explain the centering punches and concentric circles found on Ptolemaic bronzes. From R. A. Hazzard's book *Ptolemaic Coins, An Introduction for Collectors*, we provide one of the most widely accepted theories.

"The moneyer, who had first to prepare the flans or coin blanks, turned a block of wood on a lathe and rounded the sides to form a column about the same diameter as the prospective blanks; then after slanting the

edge of one butt near the pin - let us call this the punch end - he removed the wood from the lathe and sanded the punch end smooth. Next he pushed the punch end, slightly oiled, into a platter of soft clay several times and connected the imprints with runners or channels to make a tree-like formation for the larger bronzes, but a chain like formation for the smaller coins. The workman, having placed a smooth slab of terracotta on top of the soft layer, now waited for the lower layer to harden, so that he could drill a vertical hole in the upper layer and connect this hole or gate to the internal cavity. He next fired the mould, and, pouring the liquid bronze into the gate, he cast the coin blanks or flans en chapelete. After the mould had cooled, he separated the two halves, and turning the bottom layer over, he let the coin blanks and runners fall out in a single piece. He separated the flans from the runners for the larger coins. (The) flans were reheated and struck with dies aligned on a vertical axis. Once the flans were permitted to cool again, the workman put each on a lathe and trimmed the edges, so that the depressions on the obverse and reverse were caused by the pins of the lathe."



Enlarged detail showing the central punches and turn marks from the final lathe process on the coin.

We would suggest one refinement to the method of manufacture suggested by Hazzard. It actually appears that the centering mark and concentric circles — and so the trimming process — are done prior to the striking of the flan.

The bronze issues have proved to be one of the most difficult series in numismatics to correctly date, and scholars have been debating the issues for years. We have adopted the sequence used in SNG Copenhagen. If you are interested in Ptolemaic coins the following book is the best currently available on the market:

SNG Copenhagen. Volume VIII. Spain-Gaul, North Africa, Syrtica-Mauritania, Alexandria - Cyrenaica, Egypt - The Ptolemies. 131 pages, 115 plates. Hardbound.

Order as item # (GR 162) \$99/ shipping.



SP1022

Ptolemaic Kings of EGYPT. Ptolemy VI. 180-145 BC. Æ 30mm. Alexandria mint. Head of Zeus Ammon right with diadem and floral ornament / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ around two eagles standing left on thunderbolt, cornucopiae before. SNG Copenhagen 308. Near VF, brown surfaces. Order as item # (SP 1022) \$75/£45

ROMAN PROVINCIAL

The Mint at Antioch

Antioch had been the principal mint for the Seleukid kings, and after Pompey annexed Syria, the Romans took over the mint. The main silver denomination of Syria in the Roman period was the tetradrachm. In 60 AD, production of the shekel issued at Tyre ceased and the 'eagle' tetradrachms of Antioch subsequently became the trade coin of the region. Though silver issues exist for the early rulers, the first major output occurred during the reign of Nero. Burnett, et al., in *Roman Provincial Coins*, speculate that in 60 AD the shekels of Tyre and earlier tetradrachms of Antioch were recalled and reissued in a slightly debased format, similar to the recoinage Nero had ordered at Rome.

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SP1021

Ptolemaic Kings of EGYPT. Ptolemy IV. 221-205 BC. Æ 36mm. Alexandria mint. Head of Zeus Ammon right with diadem and floral ornament / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ around eagle standing left on thunderbolt, head reverted, wings open, in left field cornucopiae countermark. SNG Copenhagen 207 (see 215 for similar countermark). VF, brown surfaces.

Order as item # (SP 1021) \$95/£60



SP1023

SYRIA, Antioch. Nero. 54-68 AD. AR Tetradrachm. Laureate bust right, wearing aegis / Eagle standing left on thunderbolt, palm branch before, various dates. Sear GIC, 617ff. VF.

Order as item # (SP 1023)

\$135/£85



SP1026

SYRIA, Antioch. Trajan. 98-117 AD. AR Tetradrachm. Laureate head of Trajan right, supported by eagle standing right, club behind / Laureate bust of Melqart right, lion's skin knotted at neck, various dates. Sear, GIC 1088. Toned VF. *This and the type above have at times been attributed to the mint of Tyre as well as that of Antioch.*

Order as item # (SP 1026)

\$135/£85



SP1024

SYRIA, Antioch. Galba. 68-69 AD. AR Tetradrachm. Bare head right / Eagle standing left on laurel branch. Sear GIC, 680ff. Near VF. Rare.

Order as item # (SP 1024)

\$220/£135



SP1027

SYRIA, Antioch. Hadrian. 117-138 AD, AR Tetradrachm. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / Eagle standing facing, wings open. Sear, GIC 1237. VF. Rare.

Order as item # (SP 1027)

\$160/£100



SP1025

SYRIA, Antioch. Trajan. 98-117 AD. AR Tetradrachm. Laureate head of Trajan right, supported by eagle standing right, club behind / City goddess seated right on rock, holding ears of corn, river-god swimming at her feet, various dates. Sear GIC 1089. Toned VF. *This and the type below have at times been attributed to the mint of Tyre as well as that of Antioch.*

Order as item # (SP 1025)

\$95/£60

ROMAN IMPERIAL

AUGUSTUS

27BC-14AD

By 30 BC, Octavian had become the undisputed master of the Roman world. In January of 27BC, the Senate conferred upon him the title of "Augustus". It is by this name that he is best known to history. The assumption of this title by his successors indicates that the Imperial power has changed hands. It is with Augustus' reign that we see the beginning of Roman Imperial rule.

Augustus spent 45 years, after his defeat of Antony and Cleopatra at Actium, laying the foundations for one of the greatest empires the world has ever seen.



Augustus. 27BC-14AD. AR Denarius. CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE, laureate head right / C L CAESARES AVGVSTI F COS DESIG PRINC IVVENT, Caius and Lucius Caesars standing facing, shields and spears between them. Sear, RCV 479. Nice VF for issue.

Order as item # (SP 1028) \$225/£140

Capricorn The Birth Sign of Augustus



Augustus. Struck 27-23 BC. AR Cistophorus = 3 Denarii. IMP CAESAR below bare head of Augustus right / AVGVSTVS below capricorn right bearing cornucopiae, all in wreath. Seaby, RSC I, 16. Fine/Very Fine.

Order as item # (SP 1029) \$265/£165



Augustus. Struck 27-23 BC. AR Cistophorus = 3 Denarii. IMP CAESAR below bare head of Augustus right / AVGV - STVS between six grain ears, within border of dots. RSC 1,32b. Fine/Very Fine.

Order as item # (SP 1030) \$265/£165

Restoration of the Roman Standards Captured by the Parthians



Augustus. Struck 19-18 BC. AR Cistophorus = 3 Denarii. IMP IX TR PO V below bare head of Augustus right / MART VLTO divided by round temple of Mars Ultor, within which is a Roman standard. RSC I, 202. Fine/Very Fine.

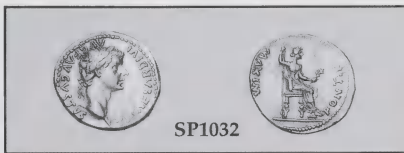
Order as item # (SP 1031) \$320/£200

TIBERIUS 14-37 AD

Tiberius, step-son of Augustus and son of Livia, rose in prominence upon the death of Agrippa. Though never a favorite of Augustus, he was recognized as probable heir after the suspicious deaths of Caius and Lucius, the grandchildren of Augustus. He succeeded Augustus in 14 AD and proved himself an able administrator. Intrigue and treason brought much sorrow to his life and he left Rome in 26 AD for Capraea. He died at Misenum in 37 AD at the age of 78. Christ's ministry occurred during his reign.

The Tribute Penny.

Matthew 22.19 records that Jesus asked for an example of the tribute money to be brought to him before answering the question, "is it lawful to give Tribute unto Caesar?"



SP1032

Tiberius. 14-37 AD. AR Denarius. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / PONTIF MAXIM, Livia personified as Pax seated right. Sear, RCV 567. Choice VF. **Order as item # (SP 1032) \$320/£200**

VESPASIAN

69-79 AD

"Money doesn't smell"

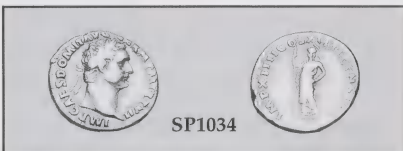
Vespasian was the first emperor to successfully take Rome by force of arms. Although he depended on his armies to keep him in power, Vespasian did not pursue a career of conquest, instead emphasizing the peace he brought to the empire after foreign wars and civil discord. He kept a tight rein on the army while allowing the Senate at least a semblance of authority. A new building program began to change the face of Rome, the most famous example being the Flavian Amphitheater, known later as the Colosseum. He also took pains to enforce the collection of taxes, to some annoyance. When his son Titus rebuked him for concerning himself with the fees from the "public conveniences" in Rome, he handed Titus some coins and proclaimed, "Money doesn't smell".

When Vespasian died in 79 AD, he was declared a god and the memorial coinage in his name was the most extensive since Augustus. Of the brief reign of his son Titus, the historian Dio Cassius remarked, "If he had lived for a long time, it might have been seen that he owed his fame to good fortune rather than to merit". Dio was thinking of the end result of his brother Domitian's reign, riven with paranoia and treason trials and ending with the assassination of the emperor and the end of the dynasty.



SP1033

Vespasian. 69-79 AD. AR Denarius. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG (or similar), laureate head / Various reverses. Nice VF. **Order as item # (SP 1033) \$135/£85**



SP1034

Domitian. 81-96 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / Minerva in various poses. RCV 894ff. Fine to VF.

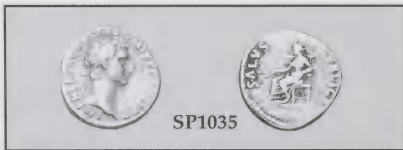
Order as item # (SP 1034) \$60/£38

THE ADOPTIVE EMPERORS

NERVA

96-98AD

Nerva was a distinguished lawyer and served as Consul with Vespasian and Domitian. After the assassination of Domitian he was proclaimed emperor. Unfortunately, Nerva lacked the cooperation and trust of the army and had little ability to command. This led him to adopt Trajan who was very popular with the troops.



SP1035

Nerva. 96-98 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate bust right / Various reverses. RCV 949ff. Nice Fine. Scarce.

Order as item # (SP 1035) \$60/£38

The Silver Age of Rome

The Roman Empire never devised a satisfactory process of succession to the throne. Although several dynasties held power for varying periods (the Julio-Claudians and the Severans, for example), there was never a well defined order of succession. This state of affairs often led to vicious internecine fighting and plotting, abetted by self-interested political factions and the military.

The most successful resolution to this problem was initiated by the emperor Nerva, who, to forestall problems with the army, declared the popular general Trajan his successor and adopted son. The following emperors continued this tradition of declaring a successor (sometimes as a co-emperor) and formally adopting him as heir to the throne. Trajan adopted Hadrian, and Hadrian adopted Antoninus Pius as his heir in 138 after the premature death of Aelius.

Little happened during Pius' reign owing to the tranquility and prosperity which the Roman world enjoyed under his patient, judicious and impartial rule. His "son", Marcus Aurelius, has often been cited as being the closest to Plato's ideal of a "philosopher king", but his reign was wracked by continual conflict on the borders of the empire, forcing him to devote most of his efforts to holding back the barbarians.

Ironically, the worst "barbarian" Rome had to face was Aurelius' son Commodus. The adoptive system had functioned smoothly as long as none of the emperors had a natural son, but was broken when Aurelius named his son Commodus as Caesar. This megalomaniac would overturn everything the Antonines strove to achieve. The age of the Antonines was viewed by later Romans as the Silver Age, the last era of peace before the slow decline of the Empire set in. We can offer a variety of silver denarii of the Adoptive emperors and their relatives.



SP1036



Trajan. 98-117 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate bust right / Various reverses. RCV 975ff. VF.
Order as item #**(SP 1036)** \$60/£38



SP1037



Hadrian. 117-138 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate or bare-headed bust right / Various reverses. RCV 1076ff. VF.
Order as item #**(SP 1037)** \$60/£38



SP1038



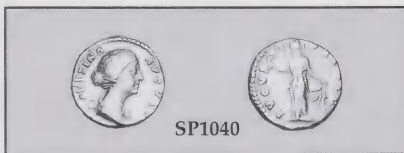
Antoninus Pius. 138-161 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate bust right / Various reverses. RCV 1229ff. VF.
Order as item #**(SP 1038)** \$60/£38



SP1039



Diva Faustina Sr., wife of Antoninus Pius. Died 141 AD. AR Denarius. Draped bust right / Various reverses. RCV 1347ff. VF.
Order as item #**(SP 1039)** \$60/£38



SP1040

Faustina Jr., daughter of Antoninus, wife of Marcus Aurelius. Died 175 AD. AR Denarius. Draped bust right / Various reverses. RCV 1480ff. Near VF.

Order as item #(SP 1040)

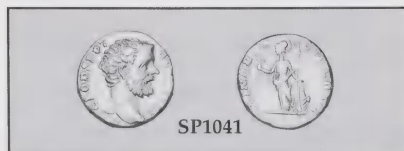
\$45/£28

CLODIUS ALBINUS

Governor of Britain

Augustus - 195-197 AD

Albinus was governor of Britain at the time of Commodus' murder and accepted the title of Caesar in the Spring of 193 in return for supporting the claim of Septimius Severus to the throne. After dealing with Didius Julianus and Pescennius Niger, Severus made his own son Caesar in 195, and the position of Albinus then became untenable. He crossed to Gaul and proclaimed himself Augustus, but failed to win over the Rhine legions and was defeated and killed at the battle of Lugdunum in 197 AD.



SP1041

Clodius Albinus, as Caesar. 193-195 AD, AR Denarius. Bare head right / Various reverses. RCV 1728ff. Near VF. Scarce.

Order as item #(SP 1041)

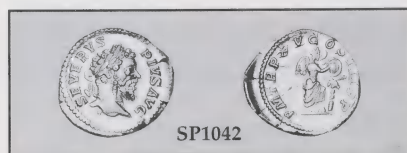
\$160/£100

THE SEVERAN DYNASTY

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS

193-211 AD

Septimius was born in 146 AD at Leptis Magna in Africa. He was a soldier of great ability and he rose through the ranks, reaching the position of Governor of Upper Pannoniae at the time of the death of Commodus. The year 193 AD was one of much unrest in the Roman Empire. Upon the death of Commodus five contenders competed for the throne. Severus initially sided with Pertinax, who was murdered shortly thereafter. Severus' troops proclaimed him Emperor at Carnuntum and he rapidly disposed of Didius Julianus and Pescennius Niger. Severus then marched against Clodius Albinus. He consolidated his power and spent much of his reign visiting the various provinces of the Empire. In 208 AD he arrived in Britain to effect repairs on Hadrian's wall and settle unrest following barbarian invasions from the north. No longer young in years, Septimius Severus died at York in 211 AD.



SP1042

Septimius Severus 193-211 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate bust right / Various reverses. RCV 1744ff. Nice VF.

Order as item #(SP 1042)

\$45/£28

JULIA DOMNA

Wife of Septimius Severus Mother of Caracalla Died, by suicide, 217 AD



SP1043

Julia Domna. Died 217 AD. AR Denarius. Draped bust right / Various reverses. Sear, RCV 1844ff. Nice VF.

Order as item #(SP 1043)

\$45/£28

Stevenson goes so far as to postulate that by the use of this reverse epigraph, *MATER DEUM*, Julia is identifying herself with Cybele.



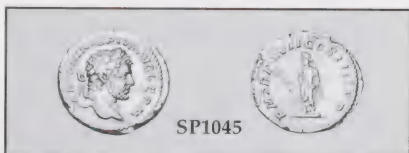
Julia Domna. Died 217 AD. AR Denarius. *IVLIA AVGVSTA*, draped bust right / *MATER DEVM*, Cybele, sometimes seated, sometimes standing. Sear, RCV 1844-45. Nice VF.

Order as item # (SP 1044) \$45/£28

CARACALLA & GETA

198-217 AD & 198-209 AD

Caracalla was the elder son of Septimius and was raised to the rank of Augustus in 198 AD. After Septimius' death, Caracalla was left as joint Augustus with his younger brother Geta. Caracalla was not given to joint rule, and he had his brother Geta murdered along with numerous supporters. Caracalla's reign was marked by extravagance and cruelty, and he was finally murdered by the praetorian praefect Macrinus.



Caracalla. 198-217 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / Various reverses. RCV 1915ff. Nice VF.

Order as item # (SP 1045) \$45/£28

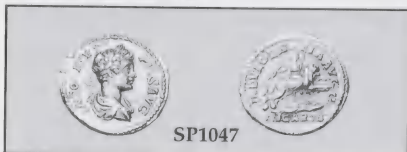
SPECIAL OFFER

Caracalla. 5 different reverses from the previous special. Nice VF.

Order as item # (SP 1046) \$200/£125

Celestial Goddess

The "Celestial Goddess" was a Carthaginian deity. Her depiction supports the Severan family's African origins.



Caracalla. 198-217 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / *INDVLGENTIA AVGG IN CARTH*, Dea Caelestis, wearing turreted crown, seated on lion, holding a spear and thunderbolt; the lion springs forth over a river. RCV 1918. Nice VF.

Order as item # (SP 1047) \$65/£40

From Goddess to Mint and Money

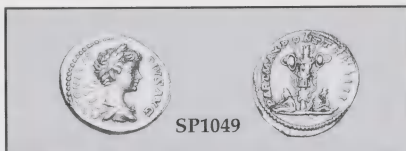
In early Republican times the Roman mint was established in a building adjoining the temple of Juno Moneta on the Capitol. It was referred to as being *ad Monetam*, 'by Juno Moneta'. In due course the word itself came to mean mint. Moneta also became the personification of the mint with the attributes of scales and cornucopiae.



Caracalla. 198-217 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / *Moneta* standing with scales and cornucopiae. RCV 1925. Choice VF. Order as item # (SP 1048) \$65/£40

The Title Parthicus Maximus

Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus, Septimius Severus and finally Caracalla used the title of *Parthicus Maximus* to honor their victories over the Parthians.



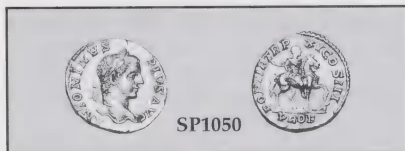
SP1049

Caracalla. 198-217 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / PART MAX PONT TRP IIII, Military trophy with two captives seated at base. RCV 1926. Nice VF.

Order as item # (SP 1049) \$45/£28

To war with Britain - 208 AD

The journeys and marches of an emperor were undertaken with great pomp. Many of these events were commemorated on coins. In 208 AD, Caracalla, along with his father Septimius Severus and his younger brother Geta embarked on a campaign in northern Britain.



SP1050

Caracalla. 208 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / PONTIF TRP XI COS III, PROF, Emperor right on horseback. Foss 51a ff. Nice VF.

Order as item # (SP 1050) \$65/£40

PLAUTILLA

Wife of Caracalla

Married 202 AD - Banished 205 AD

Murdered 212 AD



SP1051

Plautilla. Wife of Caracalla. AR Denarius. PLAVTILLA AVGVSTA, draped bust right / Various reverses. RCV 1995 ff. VF. Scarce.

Order as item # (SP 1051) \$65/£40

Although sworn by their dying father to remain united, the two brothers Caracalla and Geta were not destined to rule the empire together. Caracalla proved insanely jealous of his popular younger brother, and Geta outlived his father only a year before being brutally murdered and his supporters massacred. The coins of Geta, like his brother, show a clear age progression from toddler to young man. The following denarii have been selected for choice portraits.



SP1052

Geta, as Caesar. 198-209 AD. AR Denarius. Draped bust of Geta / Various reverse types. RCV 2010ff. Good VF.

Order as item # (SP 1052) \$45/£28

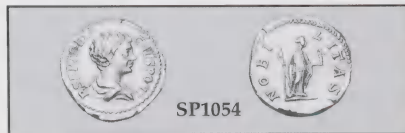
SPECIAL OFFER

Geta. 5 different reverses from the previous special. Nice VF.

Order as item # (SP 1053) \$200/£125

Nobilitas - am Imperial Virtue.

Unlike some personifications, Nobilitas does not appear to have been the object of any cult at Rome. She is simply classified as an Imperial Virtue. She is shown on Roman coins as a draped female figure holding a sceptre and a small globe supporting a statuette, presumably the Palladium, which served as a symbol of power.



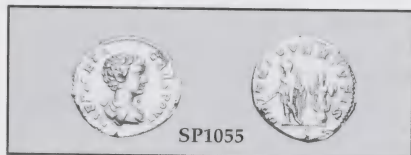
SP1054

Geta, as Caesar. 198-209 AD. AR Denarius. Draped bust of Geta / NOBILITAS, female goddess holding sceptre and small statuette atop globe. RCV 2014. Nice VF.

Order as item # (SP 1054) \$45/£28

Principes Ivventvtis "An Imperial name of dignity"

An honorary title bestowed upon young princes of the imperial family who were destined to reign. Until the time of Geta, an equestrian scene normally accompanies this legend as this title was originally given to the chief of the Equestrian order. From the coinage of Geta on the youthful Caesar is shown standing with various attributes.



SP1055

Geta, as Caesar. 198-209 AD. AR Denarius. Draped bust of Geta / PRINC IVVENTVTIS, Geta standing left, holding branch and javelin, before military trophy. RCV 2018. Nice VF.

Order as item #(SP 1055)

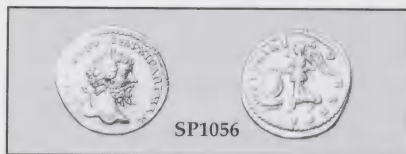
\$45/£28

SEVERAN ISSUES FROM THE EASTERN MINT OF LAODICEA

198-202 AD

During the first few years of Septimius' reign, there was a large scale need for denarii to pay troops fighting for Septimius, first against Pescennius Niger, and later against the Parthians. As Rome was too far away to be a dependable source for coin, the first eastern mint, traditionally attributed to Emesa, although probably a traveling mint, was opened. Following the defeat of Pescennius, a more permanent mint was established at Laodicea in 195 AD. Laodicea was chosen, instead of the more obvious Antioch, because the citizens of Antioch had been strong supporters of Pescennius Niger, and as punishment their right to coin silver was revoked.

The first issues from this newly established mint (commonly referred to as 'Old Style') look like the other eastern mint coins of the period, but in 197, new die engravers were employed and the quality of the flans were greatly improved (commonly referred to as 'new Style'). These new issues have a style all their own, and in many respects rival the finest denarii from the Rome mint. Coins were struck in the names of Septimius, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Geta and Plautilla, and the reverse types echo common Roman themes: Concord, Hope Victory etc... In 202, with the cessation of hostilities in the east, the need for large sums of denarii in the east diminished, and the mint of Laodicea ceased production of denarii, although Laodicea would become one of the principal tetradrachm mints for the next several decades. The coins we offer here, all of the 'New Style' variety, were struck between 198 and 202 AD.



SP1056

Septimius Severus. 198-202AD. AR Denarius. Laodicea mint, Laureate bust right / Various reverses. RIC IV, 494 ff. VF for issue.

Order as item #(SP 1056)

\$45/£28



SP1057

Julia Domna. 198-202AD. AR Denarius. Laodicea mint. Draped bust right / Various reverses. RIC IV, 635 ff. VF for issue.

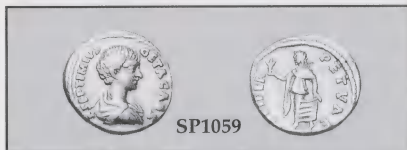
Order as item #(SP 1057)

\$45/£28



SP1058

Caracalla. 198-202AD. AR Denarius. Laodicea mint. Laureate bust right / Various reverses. RIC IV, 329 ff. VF for issue.
Order as item #(SP 1058) \$45/£28



SP1059

Geta. 198-202AD. AR Denarius. Laodicea mint. Laureate bust right / Various reverses. RIC IV, 94 ff. VF for issue.
Order as item #(SP 1059) \$45/£28

MACRINUS

217-218 AD

Macrinus held various appointments in the Imperial household and under Caracalla was made the Praetorian Prefect. He was instrumental in the murder of Caracalla and was elevated to the rank of Augustus by the guards. Fourteen months later he was betrayed and put to death, having fallen victim to the plans of Julia Maesa, sister of Julia Domna, to place her son Elagabalus on the throne.



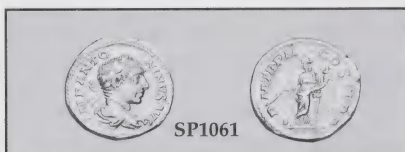
SP1060

Macrinus. 217-218 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / Various reverses. RCV 2049ff. VF. Scarce.
Order as item #(SP 1060) \$130/£80

ELAGABALUS

218-222 AD

M. Aurelius Antoninus was the son of Julia Soaemias and Sextus Varius Marcellus. In his boyhood he was appointed priest of the Sun-God Elagabalus, and it is by this later name that he became known. In 218 AD the troops stationed in Emesa declared him Emperor and open rebellion against Macrinus spread. After the defeat of Macrinus, he was recognized Emperor by the Senate. His reign was not a happy one. His religious fanaticism, penchant for cruelty, bloodshed and excess of every description led to his murder on March 6, 222 AD. His body was dragged through the streets of Rome and thrown into the Tiber.



SP1061

Elagabalus. 218-222 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate bust right / Various reverse types. RCV 2091ff. Nice VF.
Order as item #(SP 1061) \$45/£28

"The Divine Elagabalus"

On the latest issues of Elagabalus, he is depicted with a small horn, signifying divine power, placed over his forehead.



SP1062

Elagabalus. 218-222 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate bust right, horn above / Various reverse types. RCV 2100 ff. Nice VF.
Order as item #(SP 1062) \$45/£28

SPECIAL OFFER

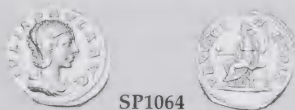
Elagabalus. 5 different reverses from the previous two specials. Nice VF.

Order as item #(SP 1063) \$200/£125

JULIA PAULA

Wife of Elagabalus

Married 219 AD - Divorced 220 AD



SP1064

Julia Paula, wife of Elagabalus. AR Denarius. Draped bust right / Various reverses. RCV 2149. VF. Scarce.

Order as item #(SP 1064) \$120/£75

AQUILIA SEVERA

Wife of Elagabalus

Married 220AD - Divorced 221 AD

Remarried later that year.



SP1065

Aquilia Severa, 2nd wife of Elagabalus. AR Denarius. Draped bust right / Various reverses. RCV 2158 ff. About VF. Rare.

Order as item #(SP 1065) \$220/£145

JULIA SOAEMIAS

Mother of Elagabalus

Murdered 222 AD



SP1066



Julia Soaemias. Died 222 AD. AR Denarius. Draped bust right / Various reverses. RCV 2169 ff. VF.

Order as item #(SP 1066) \$45/£28

JULIA MAESA

Grandmother of Elagabalus

Sister of Julia Domna

Died of natural causes 225 AD.



SP1067

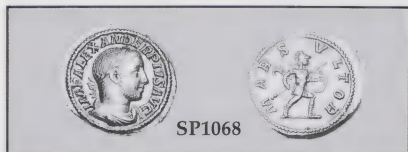


Julia Maesa, grandmother of Elagabalus. Died 225 AD. AR Denarius. Draped bust right / Various reverses. RCV 2180 ff. Nice VF. Order as item #(SP 1067) \$45/£28

SEVERUS ALEXANDER

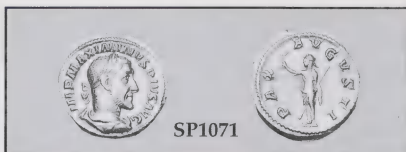
222-235 AD

After the murder of Elagabalus, Severus Alexander was proclaimed Emperor by the Praetorian Guard and confirmed by the Senate. He was the son of Julia Mamaea and had been adopted by Elagabalus. During his relatively long reign the condition of the State improved, but unfortunately the army resented the influence his mother had over his decisions. While setting up camp to quell a disturbance on the German frontier, he and his mother were murdered. The army proclaimed Maximinus, one of their own, as Emperor.



SP1068

Severus Alexander. 222-235 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate bust right / Various reverses. RCV 2201 ff. Good VF.
Order as item #(SP 1068) \$45/£28



SP1071

Maximinus I. 235-238 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / Various reverses. RCV 2337 ff. Good VF.
Order as item #(SP 1071) \$45/£28

SPECIAL OFFER

Severus Alexander. 5 different reverses from the previous special. Nice VF.
Order as item #(SP 1069) \$200/£125

JULIA MAMAEA

Mother of Severus Alexander
Murdered 235 AD.



SP1070

Julia Mamaea. Died 235 AD. AR Denarius. Draped, sometimes diademed, bust right / Various reverses. RCV 2306 ff. Nice VF.
Order as item #(SP 1070) \$45/£28

MAXIMINUS I THRAX

235-238 AD

Maximinus was a man of great stature and physical strength. He rose high in the army under Severus Alexander, eventually becoming governor of Mesopotamia. On March 22, 135 AD he was proclaimed Emperor by his troops, who subsequently murdered Severus Alexander and his mother. As a man of peasant stock he had great resentment for the nobility and was regarded as ruthless and cruel. Returning to Rome, he was delayed at Aquileia where he and his son were murdered.

GORDIAN III

238-244 AD

Gordian, the nephew of Gordian II, was raised to the rank of Caesar by Balbinus and Pupienus to placate supporters of the Gordiani. He became Augustus after the Praetorian guards murdered the senatorial co-emperors. As befitting an emperor promoted by the army, most of Gordian's reign was occupied with military operations in Africa, Moesia and especially Persia. Although the campaigns were overall quite successful, and the Sasanian king Shapur I was put to flight, the legions chafed at being led by a youth (Gordian was only 18 when he died) and he fell to a conspiracy of his officers. Having been elevated to the rank of Augustus by the Praetorian guards, it was by the hand of the Praetorian Praefect, Julius Philippus, that he was murdered while on campaign in Mesopotamia.

In 214 AD a new denomination of coin was introduced to supplement the denarius. This new silver coin, called the antoninianus after Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (Caracalla), weighed one and a half times the denarius weight but was valued at two denarii. It is easy to distinguish from the denarius, as the emperor is shown with a radiate crown instead of a laurel wreath. By the time of Gordian III the antoninianus had largely replaced the denarius as the coin of the realm. Inflation in the third century was as great a problem as in the twentieth.

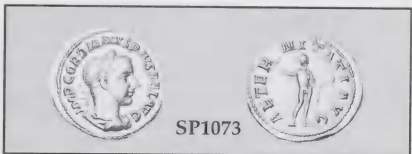


SP1072

Gordian III. 238-244 AD. AR Antoninianus. Rome mint. Radiate bust / Various reverses. RCV 2427 ff. All are choice VF, some maybe a little better.

Order as item # (SP 1072)

\$32/£20



SP1073

Gordian III. 238-244 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / Various reverses. RCV 2469 ff. Good VF.

Order as item # (SP 1073)

\$45/£28

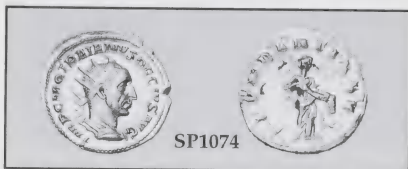
TRAJAN DECIVS

249-251 AD

Decius attained senatorial rank early in his career and was governor of Lower Moesia from 234-238 AD. Following the unsuccessful rebellion of Pacatian in Upper Moesia, Philip sent Decius to restore order. The rebellious troops forced Decius to claim the purple and lead them against Rome. (Decius would not be the only usurper to claim that he was forced into rebellion against his will.) At the battle of Verona in 249 AD, Philip and his son were slain and Decius was left undisputed master of the Empire.

His reign is perhaps best known for his rigorous persecution of the Christians, under which Pope Fabian and the patriarchs of Antioch and Jerusalem perished. Decius himself died on the Danubian frontier in 251, when a marauding band of Goths, trapped by the Romans, were refused surrender and chose to fight to the death. Their suicidal charge overwhelmed the Romans,

and Decius and his son Herennius Etruscus were both killed in the fighting.



SP1074

Trajan Decius. 249-251 AD. AR Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. RCV 2690ff. Near EF.

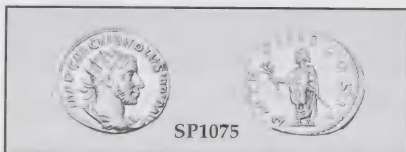
Order as item # (SP 1074)

\$32/£20

VOLUSIAN

251-253 AD.

The son of Trebonianus Gallus, Volusian was given the rank of Caesar upon his father's accession. He was raised to the rank of Augustus upon the death of Hostilian in 251 AD of the plague. He was murdered along with his father in an invasion in Italy.



SP1075

Volusian 251-253 AD. AR Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. RCV 2820 ff. Good VF.

Order as item # (SP 1075)

\$32/£20

THE IMPERIAL BROTHERS TACITUS AND FLORIAN

After the assassination of Aurelian, there was a six month interregnum, while the army chose to let the Senate elect the next emperor. Their nominee was Tacitus, an elderly senator when he came to the throne, 75 years of age, according to some sources. He claimed descent from the historian

Tacitus, but this prestigious family tree seems to have been invented for the occasion of his elevation. Despite his age, Tacitus and his half-brother Florian immediately took to the field to repel attacks from Germanic tribes. The invasion was put down, but the strain led to the death of the aged emperor.

His brother Florian, having few supporters among either the army or the Senate, would survive him by only a few months, being murdered by his own officers who preferred the experienced general Probus. The joint ten month reign of Tacitus and Florian is notable for being the last time the Roman Senate would have significant input in the selection of the emperor. From this point onward the empire would essentially be ruled as a military dictatorship.



SP1076

Tacitus. 275-276 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust / Various reverse types. RCV 3300 ff. EF. Order as item #(SP 1076) \$95/£60



SP1077

Florian. 276 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust / Various reverse types. RCV 3325 ff. Near EF. Scarce. Order as item #(SP 1077) \$150/£95

PROBUS

276-282 AD

One of the leading generals in the Roman army, Probus was declared emperor by his troops after the death of Tacitus. His reign was notable for its military successes as well as his success in restoring economic prosperity to the Empire. History gives Probus credit with laying the foundations for many of Europe's great vineyards. Unfortunately, he was murdered by a band of mutinous soldiers who were enraged at having been employed on public works instead of military duties.

The worship of the sun god Sol took on greater importance in the third century, surpassing the veneration of the other gods. Sol had a large number of followers in the army, and as the army's influence over the empire increased, Sol appeared more often on the coins. These antoniniani of Probus, carefully selected from a recent purchase, show Sol in his quadriga rising over the heavens.



SP1078

Probus. 276-282 AD. Antoninianus. Cyzicus mint. Radiate bust left, draped in consular robes, holding eagle-tipped sceptre/ Sol, head left, holding whip, in facing quadriga; mintmark CM/XXI, officina letter P, S, T, IV, Q or not present. See RCV 3371; RIC V pt. 2, 911. EF.

Order as item #(SP 1078)

\$65/£40

CONSTANTINE I, THE GREAT

307-337 AD

The First Christian Emperor

Constantine I was the son of Constantius I and Helena. When Constantius was raised to the rank of Caesar in 293 AD, his son joined the court of Diocletian. He was a

promising young officer. In 307 AD he married Fausta, the daughter of Maximianus, and was raised to the rank of Augustus. During the next six years he consolidated his power, finally becoming sole Augustus in 324 AD after defeating Licinius at the Milvian bridge.

Constantine found that Rome did not play a central part in his ideas for the organization of the Empire. After stays at Trier and several other mint cities in the west and in his native Balkans, he decided that the new center for the Roman Empire should be the ancient city of Byzantium. There he founded between 326 and 330 the city of Constantinopolis (modern Istanbul), which as the Eastern Roman or Byzantine capital continued to dominate the area until its fall to the Turks in 1453.

Constantine fostered a second and even more important revolution. He permitted and encouraged conversion from paganism to Christianity. In 311 AD, along with Galerius and Licinius, he issued the Edict of Serdica which legalized Christianity.



SP1079

Constantine I, the Great. 307-337 AD. Æ Reduced Follis. Various mints. Bust right / GLORIA EXERCITVS, Two soldiers, two standards. RCV 3886 ff. Good VF/EF.

Order as item #(SP 1079) \$18/£11

COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES 330-346 AD

A large quantity of folles were issued in conjunction with the refoundation of Constantinople as the capital of the Roman Empire. These issues commemorated the

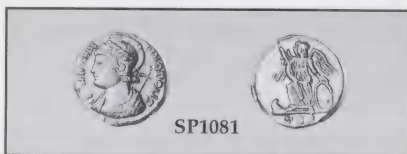
founding of Rome and served as reminders to Romans of their glorious past.



SP1080

Commemorative. Roma. 330-346 AD. Æ Follis. VRBS ROMA, helmeted head of Roma left, wearing the Imperial mantle / She-wolf standing left suckling Romulus and Remus. Various mints. Cf. RCV 3894. Near EF.

Order as item #(SP 1080) \$25/£15



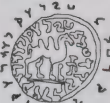
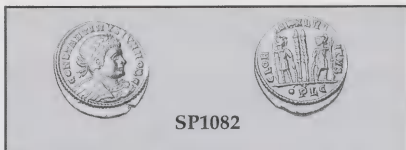
SP1081

Commemorative. Constantinopolis. 330-346 AD. CONSTANTINOPOLIS, helmeted bust of Constantinopolis left holding sceptre / Winged Victory standing left on prow, holding sceptre and shield. Various mints. Cf. RCV 3890. Near EF.

Order as item #(SP 1081) \$25/£15

CONSTANTINE II, as CAESAR 317-337 AD

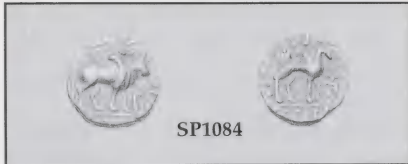
The eldest son of Constantine I and Fausta. Upon the death of Constantine in 337, he was given control of the western provinces which included Spain, Gaul and Britain. Early in 340 AD he quarreled with his younger brother Constans and died in an ambush near Aquileia.



כ ט ז ר ג ה ז ט פ ו ד ס א י ר א ד י א ר א ס א י ר א מ א

kha Ta ma Ve sa tra pu va De sa ja ra di ja Ra sa ja ra ha Ma

The legend is read from right to left, hence *Maharajasa Rajadirajasa Devaputrasa Vema Takha* with the kings name appearing between 12 and 3 o'clock.



KUSHAN EMPIRE, Vema Takha (Soter Megas). Circa 55-105 AD. Æ Dichalkon. Humped bull walking right / Camel right. Mitchiner ACW 2895 for type. Nice VF, parts of legends visible.

Order as item #(SP 1084) \$95/£60

ISLAMIC WORLD

"There is no God but Allah"

The unprecedented rapidity of the Islamic conquests caught everyone by surprise, their opponents — the Byzantines and Persians — as well as the Arabs themselves. After 660 AD the Umayyad caliphs found themselves rulers of a vast domain stretching from North Africa to the borders of India, without the experience in governing such a realm. One difficulty was the provision of coinage to the new empire. Coins based on the Byzantine bronze follis and the Sasanian silver dirhem served for everyday use, but for large transactions the Byzantine gold solidus remained the standard.

General acceptance of the gold solidus continued until the 690's when the propaganda war between Christianity and Islam began heating up. Appalled and angered by the success of Islamic proselytizing, the Byzantine emperor Justinian II retaliated in 692 by replacing the simple cross on the

solidus with a portrait of Christ and the legend "Jesus Christ, King of Kings". The proposal of the Umayyad economy could no longer be accepted by the devout Muslim. Abd al Malik in 695 AD/AH 75 ordered a radical coinage reform, placing religious formulae on all his coins, gold, silver and bronze. The new gold dinar was struck at Damascus beginning in AH 77. Although dinars of the first year are extraordinarily rare and have brought upwards of \$100,000 at auction, later years are available in abundance as the Byzantine solidus was gradually replaced in circulation. With their simple but elegant calligraphy and good gold content, the early Umayyad dinars are always popular with collectors seeking an attractive and inexpensive example of a historic gold coin. The pieces we offer are all clean EF, dated AH 94 (712/713 AD), in the reign of al Malik's successor, al Walid.



UMMAYYADS. Time of al Walid. AH 94 (712-713 AD). AV Dinar. Damascus mint. Obverse field: the Kalima - "There is no God but Allah, there is no one other with him". Obverse margin: "Mohammad is the prophet (messenger) of Allah, he was sent with guidance and the religion of truth to make it prevail over all others, averse though the idolaters may be". Reverse field: "Allah is one, Allah is eternal, He begets not and is not begotten, nor is there anyone other like him". Reverse margin: "In the Name of Allah this dinar was struck in the year four and ninety". Album 127. EF, well struck.

Order as item #(SP 1085) \$295/£185

MEDIEVAL EUROPE

ITALY

Venice

The Serene Republic

Venice, its lagoon originally a shelter for bandits and refugees, grew into a wealthy trading powerhouse that dominated Mediterranean trade routes and meddled freely in the affairs of every state it would come into contact with over the centuries. Its system of elected dukes or doges provided a stable government for centuries, while others endured civil war and invasions. Venice's wealth bought it immunity from the troubles of the times, either by the employ of mercenary captains or the use of generous bribes. While Venice was instrumental in defending Europe against Arab and Turkish onslaughts, it was also not averse to disrupting its Christian rivals, turning the Fourth Crusade away from its goal of defending the Holy Land to overthrow the Byzantine emperor at Constantinople in 1204.

Venice's gold ducat and silver grosso were reliable monies known everywhere, accepted by every trading nation (sometimes to the exclusion of its own coinage!), and copied as far away as India. From a recent purchase, we can offer attractively toned, EF silver grossi of two 14th century Venetian doges, Francesco Dandolo and Andrea Dandolo. One little recognized feature of these grossi: although the types would remain unchanged for decades, each separate issue would be distinguished by secret marks, usually symbols found somewhere on the throne of Christ on the obverse. For some rulers up to twenty different marks are known. A little unexplored pathway for the collector!



Venice. Francesco Dandolo. 1328-1339. AR Grosso. Enthroned figure of Christ / The Doge and the patron saint of Venice, St. Mark, holding a banner between them. Scarfea 73. Toned EF.

Order as item #**(SP 1086)**

\$95/£60



Venice. Andrea Dandolo. 1342-1354. AR Grosso. Enthroned figure of Christ / The Doge and the patron saint of Venice, St. Mark, holding a banner between them. Scarfea 85. Toned EF. Scarce.

Order as item #**(SP 1087)**

\$95/£60

BRITISH ISLES

The history of British coinage is long and varied. The first coins came to Britain from the Gallo-Belgic tribes in the 2nd-1st centuries BC. These circulated throughout south and east England. Julius Caesar's expeditions to England brought the Celts into direct contact with Rome. By this time most of the local tribes were striking their own coinage.

When Rome conquered Britain, her coinage became that of the Roman Empire. The first British Empire was founded by Carausius in 287 AD. From about 287 until 326 AD a Roman mint was present in Britain. The

Roman government withdrew in the fifth century and with its withdrawal, the source for newly minted coins disappeared. Circulating coins were mutilated and heavily clipped. In the late sixth century, as the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms developed, a new coinage—the Sceafta—became the standard denomination. By the mid 700's a new type of coin developed simultaneously in England and France.

A broad, good silver penny became the Saxon and early Norman coin. Even the Viking invaders of the ninth century used this denomination. By the mid 1200's, some five hundred years after its introduction, the penny had fallen on hard times. Simultaneous to the development of the gros tournois in France under Louis IX and Philip IV, we see the introduction of the English groat. The groat was the last of the great medieval denominations.

Under the Tudors realistic portraits replaced the standardized medieval representations. This renaissance in British coin design was a little behind its Italian neighbors. Milled coinage became a permanent fixture under Charles II in 1662. Again, England was a hundred years behind in her coining techniques.

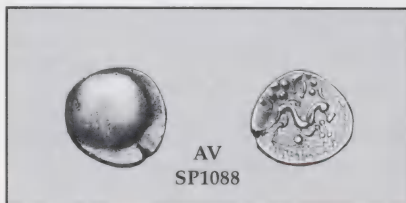
There are many useful books on British coins. We have listed one popular reference below. See the booklist for additional titles.

Seaby. **Coins of England and the United Kingdom**. 1998 Edition. Hardbound. 300+ pages. Fully illustrated. Listing of all the major coin types of Britain from Celtic to modern times. Includes the latest update on Treasure Trove law. The standard reference. Important new updates and price changes. Order as item #(E 120) \$24.95

THE GALLIC WAR

By the 2nd century BC many Celtic tribes had branches on both sides of the English Channel. The Atrebates, Trinovantes and Catuvellauni in Britain had extensive contacts with Continental tribes, such as the Ambiani and the Coriosolites. By 125 BC hoards of Continental gold staters begin to appear in Britain. The extent of this contact became of some concern to Julius Caesar after his pacification of Gaul. He saw Britain as a potential source of trouble as long as it remained beyond Roman control. Thus in 55 BC he initiated the first Roman invasion of Britain. The campaigns of 55 and 54 found Caesar caught up in tribal rivalries as the Atrebates and Trinovantes allied themselves with Rome, while the Catuvellauni became the focus of native resistance. Caesar eventually gained the nominal submission of the tribes of southern Britain, but the hit and run tactics of the British warriors and the savage storms of the English Channel cost him dearly. It would be another century before Roman troops again attempted a landing in Britain, but the landing of Caesar at Deal saw Britain enter the orbit of the Roman Empire and would be a turning point in British history.

The gold staters offered below are typical of the pieces that saw circulation on both sides of the English Channel, and which Caesar did not want to find financing revolt among the tribes of Gaul.



Celtic. Gallic War. Circa 60-55 BC. AV Stater. Blank / Disjunct horse right. Van Arsdell, *Celtic Coinage of Britain*, 54-56. Choice EF. Order as item #(SP 1088) \$495/£310

The Caesarean Invasions of 55-54 BC

THE DUROTRIGES

This tribe inhabited West Hampshire, Dorset and parts of Somerset and Wiltshire. Their coinage is remarkable for its rapid debasement. It has been postulated that the disappearance of precious metals from the coinage of the Durotriges can be linked to the decline in trade between the south-west of Britain and Western Gaul, following the Roman conquest of Gaul.



Celtic. The Durotriges. Circa 60BC-20AD. Billon Stater. Abstract head / Abstract horse. Seaby 367. VF for issue.

Order as item # (SP 1089) \$65/£40

KINGS OF ALL ENGLAND

Henry II Plantagenet
1154-1189

Nine months after the Treaty of Winchester, Henry, Duke of Normandy, Count of Anjou, Maine and Touraine, assumed the thrown as the first Plantagenet King of all England. Late in the reign of Henry, in 1180, the "short cross" penny was introduced. This remarkable issue, bearing the name of HENRICVS would be the stable coinage of the realm for the next 67 years with only slight stylistic changes during the reigns of Henry II, Richard I, John and the first 30 years of the reign of Henry III. There are no English coins with the names of Richard or John.



Henry II. 1154-1189. AR Short Cross Penny (1180-1189). Class 1c. HENRICVS REX around crowned face of king with sceptre / Short cross, quatrefoils in angles, moneyer's name in angles. We have a supply of ten pieces only. All are in the name of Raul, moneyer at London. Seaby 1345. Nice VF.

Order as item # (SP 1090) \$130/£80

"THE COMMONWEALTH FIND"

In 1995, dectectorists working the Thames at low tide, in the vicinity of St. Paul's, discovered a sensational hoard of 1,582 coins. This find was declared and subsequently judged by the Coronoeer as having been a loss rather than a deposit and brought to market late last fall.

The hoard is a typical Civil War hoard. With the exception of three Tudor groats, it was made up entirely of sixpences, shillings and halfcrowns. The earliest coins were of Edward VI, and there were a few coins from provincial mints of Charles I; however, the most interesting group of the coins were from the Commonwealth. This hoard contained 377 coins of the Commonwealth and is the largest recorded find of such coins.

The face value of this hoard was £95 5s 0d. This was a fairly substantial amount of money at the time. One could have lived at a reasonable standard for four or five years on that sum.

One can only speculate on how this hoard came to be lost. Either in a bag or a box, it might have been lost in the course of transfer from one vessel to another at the conclusion of a transaction or by someone fleeing in haste. In the muddy beds of the Thames, recovery proved impossible.

The absence of any coins of Charles II and the inclusion of several coins of 1660 suggest that the coins were lost prior to the Restoration of Charles II on the 29th May 1660. An interesting historical note: some 15 regicides (signatories on the Death Warrant of Charles I) are known to have fled Britain at this time.

A fascinating hoard from a period when British history was hardly stable. Please note that as a result of having been underwater for nearly three hundred and fifty years, coins from this hoard are slightly porous and have a matte grey surface.



SP1091

COMMONWEALTH. 1649-1660. AR Halfcrown. (Sun) THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND, the Cross of St. George / (Date) GOD WITH VS, St. George's Cross and the Irish harp, •II•vi• above. Seaby 3215. VF, porous. (Dates available 1653 and 1656).

Order as item #(SP 1091) \$320/£200



SP1092

COMMONWEALTH. 1649-1660. AR Shilling. (Sun) THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND, the Cross of St. George / (Date) GOD WITH VS, St. George's Cross and the Irish harp, •XII• above. Seaby 3217. VF, porous. (Date available 1653.)

Order as item #(SP 1092) \$225/£140



SP1093

COMMONWEALTH. 1649-1660. AR Sixpence. (Sun) THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND, the Cross of St. George / (Date) GOD WITH VS, St. George's Cross and the Irish harp, •II•vi• above. Seaby 3219. VF, porous and ragged. (Dates available 1654 and 1656).

Order as item #(SP 1093) \$225/£140

SPECIAL OFFER: One of each denomination. Average VF, porous.

Order as item #(SP 1094) \$635/£395

GENERAL NUMISMATIC BOOKS

Bastien, Pierre. **The Coin Collectors**. 1997. Soft cover. 165 pages. This new book is a novel translated from the world "Les Numismates". It is an interesting look into the world of numismatics. **\$19.95 (X226)**

Hoberman, Gerald. **The Art of Coins and Their Photography**. 1981. Hardbound. 397 pages, beautifully illustrated throughout. A must for the coin photographer. This book is a unique study of the aesthetic appeal of coins as communicated by photography. The main section of the book transports us through 2500 years of art and history with the finest numismatic photography. The latter part of the book contains the only definitive treatise on numismatic photography, simply explained. OP, under twenty available. **\$110.00 (X105)**

Howgego, Christopher. **Ancient History from Coins**. 1995. 176 pages, 23 plates. Hardbound. An introduction into the techniques, methods, problems and advantages to using coins in the study of history. Covers the period from the beginning of coinage to the reign of Diocletian. **\$60.00 (H189)**

Lorber, Cathy. **Treasures of Ancient Coinage: From the Private Collections of American Numismatic Society Members**. 1996. Card covers. 124 pages, 113 coins catalogued, illustrated throughout. An exhibit catalogue for an exhibit held in conjunction with the 1996 New York International Numismatic Convention. 113 superb coins including: A superb Naxos tetradrachm, a gorgeous Akragas tetradrachm, a Pharnaces I gold stater, a T. Quinctius Flamininus aureus, a Stadium aureus of Septimius Severus plus much more. This is the first volume in what will hopefully be a long series. A must for any library. **\$25.00 (X221)**

Penn, Dr. R.G. **Medicine on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins**. 1994. Card cover. 192 pages, illustrated throughout. A fascinating survey of medicine and its many aspects revealed on ancient Greek and Roman coins. **\$39.95 (X159)**

Sayles, Wayne G. **Ancient Coin Collecting**. 1996. Hardbound with dust jacket. 208 pages. 500 photographs. Wayne Sayles, a recognized expert in the field of ancient coins, has written a book that is an excellent reference for the beginning ancient coin collector (also a nice addition to any collector's library). Details strategies for finding, collecting and interpreting ancient coins. Includes history, politics, and mythology related to ancient coins and their minting. Pronunciation guide, tables and charts. Coins from ancient Rome, Egypt, Greece and more. **\$24.95 (X219)**

Sayles, Wayne G. **Ancient Coin Collecting II. Numismatic Art of the Greek World**. 1997. Hardbound with dust cover. 208 pages, over 200 photographs of Greek coins. The second book in this series delves into the artistry of the Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic periods of Greek coins. Includes a discussion of the various die engravers and their signatures on the coins, a portrait gallery of the Hellenistic kings, and a look at some of the great artistic masterpieces of Greek coinage. Also included is a geographic list of mints and a bibliography. A good introduction to the study of Greek coinage. **\$24.95 (X222)**

Sayles, Wayne G. **Ancient Coin Collecting III, The Roman World - Politics and Propaganda**. 1997. Hardbound with dust cover. 208 pages, 300 illustrations. The third book in this series traces the rise and fall of Rome through its currency. Chapters include - The World of the Romans, Propaganda in Coinage, How to Collect Roman Coins, Masterpieces of Roman Coinage and Portraits of Rome. An ideal companion to the previous two editions. **\$24.95 (X225)**

Williams, Jonathan [editor]. **Money, A History**. 1997. Hardbound with dust cover. 256 pages, illustrated throughout. Written by a team of specialist curators from the Department of Coins and Medals in the British Museum, this book examines the history of money, its spread and cultural diversity throughout the world, from the earliest known records of payments to the cashless money of our own day. Starting with a survey of the monetary systems of ancient Mesopotamia and Egypt, this book follows the growth of money through the Greek and Roman world, into the middle ages of, India, China and Africa and its expanding role in Europe and the Americas. **\$54.00** (X224)

TITLES ON GREEK NUMISMATICS

Ashton, Richard and Hurter, Silvia - Editors. **Studies in Memory of Martin Jessop Price**. This major new contribution to Greek numismatics will be available for delivery in early 1998. This work honours the memory of Martin J. Price, Keeper of Greek Coins at the British Museum. He died in 1996. This work promises to be a milestone in new studies on Greek numismatics. Amongst the contributors are many of today's leading numismatists. The topics reflect Price's universal knowledge of Greek coinage from its inception to the Roman period. An appreciation by Roger Bland and an Introduction by George Le Rider, together with a full Bibliography of Price's published works compiled by M I Stefanakis complete this publication. The anticipated price for this book is \$150 but is subject to revision upon publication. Order as item # (GR288)

Bopearachchi, Osmund. **Monnaies Gréco-Bactriennes et Indo-Grecques**. 1991. Card cover. 460 pages, 69 plates. The coins of the collection of the Bibliothèque Nationale with additions from other sources. The latest work on this difficult series. French text. Important. **\$145.00** (GR130)

Cahn, H.A., Mildenberg, L., Russo, R., and Voegtli, H. **Antikemuseum Basel und Sammlung Ludwig: Griechische Münzen aus Grossgriechenland und Sizilien**. 1988. Card cover. 276 pages, 571 coins catalogued and illustrated, 48 plates of enlargements. A beautiful collection now on permanent display at the Ludwig museum in Basel. Collection includes a large number of signed coins and all signatures are photographed and enlarged. **\$67.50** (GI110)

Calciati, R. **Pegasi**. 1990. Hardbound in two volumes with slip case. 732 pages illustrated throughout, 2855 coin listings. A study of the issues of Corinthian type staters, starting with Corinth itself, then continental Greece and ending with Magna Graecia and Sicily. Bilingual Italian/English text. Important. **\$350.00** (GR180)

Hendin, David. **Guide to Biblical Coins**, 3rd Edition. 1996. Values by Herbert Kreindler. Hardcover with dust jacket. 352 pages including 32 pages of photographs. 525 coins, ancient weights, Biblical quotations, drawings, charts, etc. This is the most complete edition yet, using a numbering system that will not conflict with previous editions. For both beginning and advanced collectors. Informative and a must for collectors of biblical and related coinage. **\$60.00** (GR110)

Hipthat will not co**Moedas Gregas Antigas; Ouro**. 1996. Clothbound with dust cover. 165 pages, 143 Greek gold coins catalogued and photographed (all enlargements), 4 color plates, map, glossary, index. A study of 143 Greek gold coins from the Gulbenkian collection, beautifully illustrated. Covers Croesus, Panticapaion, Athens, Egypt and much more. Text in Portuguese. **\$70.00** (GR284)

Icard, Severin. **Dictionary of Greek Coin Inscriptions.** 1979 reprint. Hardbound. 565 pages. A classic work useful in the attribution of Greek and Greek Imperial coins from fragmentary legends. **\$50.00 (GR208)**

Jenkins, G.K. **Coins in History - Ancient Greek Coins.** 1990. Hardbound. 182 pages. Numerous color and black-and-white illustrations. The long-awaited second edition of this popular book. With new scholarship integrated by the late Dr. M. Price of the British Museum and Peter Clayton, this work provides an accurate and informative survey of Greek coinage. Excellent for the beginner, essential for the advanced collector. **\$75.00 (GR104)**

Jenkins, G. K. **Coins of Punic Sicily.** 1997. Reprinted from the *Swiss Numismatic Review*. Hardbound. 194 pages and 77 plates. Combines in one place the standard works on Punic coins. Part 1 - *Coins of Punic Sicily* - from SNR 50, 1971; part 2 - *Carthage Series I* from SNR 53, 1974; part 3 - *Carthage Series 2-4* from SNR 56, 1977; and part 4 - *Carthage Series 5-6* from SNR 57, 1978. An excellent reprint essential for the numismatist's library. Reasonably priced with only 500 copies printed. **\$95.00 (GR286)**

Jenkins, G.K. and M. Hipolito. **Catalogue of the Calouste Gulbenkian Collection of Greek Coins. Part 2. Greece to East.** Hardbound. Two volumes, 220 pages, 57 loose plates in folder. A beautifully prepared catalog of a wonderful collection. **\$250.00 (GR113)**

Kostial, Michaela. **Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der kelten in Mittel - und Osteuropa. Sammlung Lanz.** 1997. 192 pages, illustrated throughout. Published with the assistance of the IAPN and LandesBank, this is a catalogue of the Celtic collection of Hermann Lanz, father of Hubert Lanz, leading German auctioneer. Presented in Sylloge format this book gives

the collector and student of Celtic coins an easy place to research pieces. All pieces are cross referenced to other standard works in the field. Text in German. **\$95.00 (GR287)**

Kraay, Colin M. **Archaic and Classical Greek Coins.** 1993 reprint. Hardbound. 390 pages, 64 plates. A quality reprint of this classic work. A textbook of Greek numismatics. Highly recommended. **\$95.00 (GR181)**

Kritt, Brian. **Seleucid Coins of Bactria. Classical Numismatic Studies No. 1, 1996.** A detailed study of the entire series of Seleucid coins struck in Bactria during the half century Seleucid occupation of the province. The results of the study have greatly changed the picture of minting operations and administration of the province and substantially altered and enhanced the historical framework behind the coinages. A must for any student of Seleucid coinage. **\$35.00 (GR280)**

Kritt, Brian. **Early Seleucid Coins of Susa. Classical Numismatics Studies No. 2, 1997.** Hardbound. 220 pages (xviii + 202), text, illustrations and 34 plates. Seleucus' coinages at the ancient Persian city of Susa are amongst the most varied and evocative of all of his issues. For more information on this book see page XX of this catalogue. **\$39.95 (GR285)**

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Educational Talks
Information Exchange

Meets 2nd Saturday of each
Month at 1:00 P.M.
In Haddon Township N.J.
Library on Macarthur Blvd.
and at Major Northeast Coast
Conventions

DUES:
Only US \$12.00 for U.S.A.
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